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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 104 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.
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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connection at Aden with	Tons.
2nd May	DELTA	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA			16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§			7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x	..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	16,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.			Tons.
1925.				
14th May	MASULA	..	..	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA*	..	..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	..	..	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA*	..	..	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	..	..	8,441
23th August	MARGHA	..	..	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925				
12th May	MIRZAPORE*	..	6,715	
26th ,,	DELTA	..	3,097	MALOJA
2nd June	NAGPORE*	..	5,283	
10th ,,	LAHORE*	..	5,282	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	..	5,656	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA	..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227	
18th ,,	DELTA	..	18,097	MOOLTAN

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shangai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination
2nd May	CHAKLA*	..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th ,,	VITA*	..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
6th ,,	BANKURA	..	Basrah via Karachi & P. G Ports.
8th ,,	VARELA	..	Buscreh via Karachi.
13th ,,	KAROA	..	East & S. Africa. 2 p. m.

* The sailings for Karachi on Saturdays and Mondays will be suspended from the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Semarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Suimenosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Tsai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 967.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

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GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.
Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
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Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——
(1) S. R. SARDESAI,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager Head Office, AJMER.
NOTE:—Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission.

MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY
The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.
ZENITH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."
You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1908.)
87, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bangal, India (Dep. E).

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Senior Compounders. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD. Charni Road.
A R 1066.

WANTED—A highly competent STENO-TYPIST for confidential work for about two months. The candidates must produce high class references. Apply Box No. 754 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23187

WANTED. -SECOND CLASS ENGINEER either with First or Second Class Board of Trade Certificate for Coasting Steamers. Wages £20 finds himself. Apply Box No. 760, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23202

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a District Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State, Palanpur.
A R 1087.

WANTED—A MIDWIFE and GYNECOLOGIST with University qualifications and a passed nurse for an hospital to be shortly opened in Cutch. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 750 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1064

WANTED for the Nandgaon State (C. P.) the following temporary establishment chargeable to works. Applications with copies of certificates must reach the undersigned by the 15th May, 1925. (1.) An OVERSEER for the construction of the New Palace at Rajnandgaon for at least 3 years, on Rs. 150 a month and Rs. 15 as cycle allowance. (2.) SUB-OVERSEERS for the construction of Buildings and Bridges on salaries from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 a month according to qualifications and Rs. 15 as fixed cycle allowance. B. DHAR, Esq., B.A., B.E.CE., State Engineer, Rajnandgaon, C. P.
A 23191

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO BE LET—Rents Rs. 21, 16, 14. Shops Rs. 40 and 35. Lady Hardinge Road, Amarnath Bhuwan, Matoonga. Apply HARI M. KENY, same Building.
C R1069

TO LET—THAKOREDWAR. 3rd Floor, New building. 12 rooms together or separate. Hindus only. Suitable for school or Hospital. Apply Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R 1079.

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within.
R1063

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—DAIMLER MOTOR, Princely Touring Body, 6 cy. 30 H.P., 7 seater, Double glass screen, complete with Dynamo, etc., Used four months only. Sold because owner going Europe. Apply Box No. 759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
1A R1065

PERSONAL.

MRS. J. JENKINS, thanks Mr. Pravacy Pagal of French Bridge, for his invisible power as spell curer, and offers Rs. 10 in charity in the Cow Protection Fund.
P R1091

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, Yost 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120, Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER, who will be able to invest upto five lakhs of Rupees for a running export firm in sound lines. No speculation. A profit of not less than five lakhs every year Business proposition clearly stated and understood from records:—Apply to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 1075.

TEXTILE IMPORTER requires a GUARANTEE-BROKER with good connection in the Bazaar. State terms and references to Box No. 755 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R 1074.

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

CONSULT me for all problems regarding FORTUNES. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay. Interviews and correspondence confidential.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Dining Table; Chairs; Secretariat and Ordinary Writing Tables; Copying Presses; Ceiling Fans; Remington Typewriters, Filing Cabinets; Cashier's Counter. Excellent Bargains. Apply Second Floor, Gresham Building near Flora Fountain.
T R1092

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND MINING ENGINEERS FOR DISPOSAL DUE TO COMPLETION OF WORKS.—Construction Plant consisting of portable engines and boilers, stone breakers, crushers, mixers, Mortar pans, light railway material 160 H. P. Crossley oil engines in excellent condition. UP-TO-DATE PNEUMATIC DRILLING PLANT: Air compressors, receivers, Jack hammers, Leyner Drills guaranteed to drill 10 to 12" per minute in hard trap rock Centrifugal and other pumps, etc. For price and other particulars, apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE TATA POWER COMPANY LTD., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
T R1065

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PROFESSOR BOYD LAYNARD'S GREAT WORK—"SECRETS OF BEAUTY, HEALTH AND LONG LIFE" Rs. 2/-. Post paid. Particulars Free. P. Box, 167, Karachi
N R1073

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th May to WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

B. N. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.

62/68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated, 1st May, 1925.
23195

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twelve Bonds for Debentures Nos. 1582/1593 of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Messrs. Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar and Pandurangrao B. Mane have been Lost or Mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Bonds in any way but are requested to give information about the same to SARDAR N. R. GHORPADE, Jubilee Park, Baroda.
C23181

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that two bearer cheques for Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively bearing Nos. E 45854 and E 45321 drawn by the undersigned on The Imperial Bank of India and payable to ourselves have been stolen from the person of our Bhaiya, this day. Notice has already been given to the Bank to stop payment. For the sake of caution, the PUBLIC ARE HEREBY warned against dealing with the cheques in any way.

TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO.
S. T. & Agents, The Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd.
Agents, The Planet Mills, Ltd.
Bombay, 1st May, 1925.
C23201

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, Pay Rs. 500-40-900, plus usual house and motor car allowances.

2. Applicants must ordinarily be under 30 years of age, have received a liberal education and also either a good theoretical training in Engineering and a thorough practical training in Mechanical Engineering or else have practical experience of factory life. They should also have a general knowledge of the principles of sanitation.

3. Selected candidate will be on probation for two years and must pass prescribed Vernacular examination within this period.

4. Applications stating in full the candidate's age, education and experience and giving copies of testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, Old Custom House, Bombay, upto 15th June 1925.

5. Any attempt to enlist support from persons of influence will disqualify. Candidates must not try to see any MEMBER of MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT, SECRETARY OF COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY or CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES unless called.
C23198

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1925, to the 25th day of June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1925.
C23193

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the title deeds relating to the immoveable property situate at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written belonging to our client JAVERVAHOO, widow of Jeram Godhu have either been misplaced or lost by the mortgagees of the said property. Our client is informed by the mortgagees that the said title deeds are not to be found notwithstanding that a diligent search has been made by them for the same. THE PUBLIC ARE THEREFORE HEREBY WARNED against dealing with the said title deeds. If notwithstanding this, anyone deals with the said title deeds, he will do so at his own risk.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Samuel Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 214 sq. yds or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 759, New No. 6488, Old Survey No. 465, New Survey No. 2759 and Cadastral No. 851 of the Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessors and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1587 Street Nos. 63-67 and bounded as follows, i.e. to say, on or towards the North by the property of Poonja Jivraj, on or towards the South by the property of Purshotam Rawji, on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street and on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1925.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Javervahoo widow of Jeram Godhu.

Bombay,
80, Esplanade Road. 23197

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between Messrs. MERWANJI HORMASJI DAMANIA, FRAMROZE DADABHOY MADAN and D. B. DASTUR carrying on business as Sanitary Plumbers at the Examiner Press Building, Meadows Street, Fort, under the style or firm of MADON DASTUR & CO., has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent so far as regards the said Messrs. MERWANJI HORMASJI DAMANIA and FRAMROZE DADABHOY MADAN, who retire from the said firm.

All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Mr. D. B. DASTUR.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1925.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Mr. Framroze Dadabhoy Madan.
C23200

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2459 of 1923.

BALUBHAI T. DESAI ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
TULJARAM CHUNILAL KHANDWALA
and
MANILAL DAMODAR MODY ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 29th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on SUNDAY, the 24th day of May, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying and being at Mauje Danda in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in District Thana and bearing the following particulars:—

Entry in the Record of Rights	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre	Gun.	Assessment Rs.a.p. thas
494	192/2	0	1	0	1 6 0

and bounded on the East partly by the land of P. B. Tavalkar and partly by the land of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar, on the West by the public passage, on the South and North by the lands of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
C23158

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

CASH CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-8-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS

A RETURN OF 6 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST

FREE of INCOME-TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED
WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR

At gradually increasing rates from 4½ per cent.

Maximum holding 10 000 Rupees.

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

and set aside a regular sum every month.

Particulars obtainable at any Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRICUMDAS CHAKUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to transfer the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such caim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Freehold tenure, situate at Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 842.5 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of new survey No. 1/3147 and Cadastral Survey No. 115 Lower Parel Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North and West by the private passage, on the South by the said Haines Road, and on the East by the property of Transferer and others and which premise are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1076 and Street No. 81.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1925.

JOSEPH A. DIAS,
For Messrs. Soonderdas and Co.,
Transferees' Attorneys.
C23173

CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH Ltd.

CLAYTON WAGGONS Ltd., ENGLAND

WORLD FAMED "CLAYTON"

Crude Oil Engines, Electric Road Vehicles, Agricultural Machinery. Trailers.

Road Rollers. Steam Tractors. Portable Engines. Road Haulage Plants.

Inquiries solicited by SOLE AGENTS:—

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.
47, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
7 cases Woollen and cotton mixed knitted hawls and wg. apparel.
2 cases children's knitted woollen Hoods.
1 case children's knitted frocks.
2 cases children's woollen and cotton Hoods.
2 cases children's knitted woollen frocks
3 cases woollen shawls (assorted colours).
1 case children's cotton knitted frocks.
1 case children's woollen knitted coats.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—
17 pieces charcoal box irons.
13 cases Greenpeas.

By order of the concerned:—
2 bales old ladies' coats.

By order of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dawood Josef of Abdul Rehman Street:—
2 diamond and pearl necklaces (fancy).
1 diamond collar (Galpato).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4399 of 1924 (Isaac Sharp vs. Seth Johnson and Sons):—
3 coils of Rope.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Landan with bicycle wheels c springs, in good condition.
1 Bay Waler cob broken in harness, in excellent condition.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Esoof Mansion" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, (for 18 persons) arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room, chesterfield suite, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, pictures one sweet tone full iron frame cottage piano combined with pianola player by Whitton and Whitton one large primaphone, single and double bedsteads, solid old black wood open carved furniture, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soiled linen baskets, hat stands, writing tables book-cases, wall clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, card tables, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. G. Stileman, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners Consulting Engineers, and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"
His first 2 Reel comedy which made him famous.
A picture which brings forgetfulness and smiles.
EDNA MURPHY
THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STAR IN
"HER DANGEROUS PATH"
Something new in Film. Each chapter complete in itself and tells the story of a girl's problems of heart and mind.
WHAT SHOULD THE GIRL DO?
Become a nurse or a secretary to a Politician.
See these problems solved in this week's chapters.
"FELIX THE GLOBE TROTTER"
PATHE PICTORIAL. : : : : PATHE GAZETTE.
Popular Prices.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
"THE MASQUERADER"
"THE MASQUERADER"
"THE MASQUERADER"
7 Reels—featuring Guy Bates Post in dual role—The most amazing drama ever shown!
The Drama of Chilcote, leader of men and then the outcast
And of Loder, the image of Chilcote, who takes his place—and his wife!
The Drama of great denouements!
It Magnetises!
It Entrances!
It Thrills!
It Stands as
MASTERPIECE AMONG BIG MOTION PICTURES
"THE MASQUERADER"
"THE MASQUERADER"
They were so much alike that, when a strange prank of fate exchanged their positions in life, even the wife did not suspect the deception.
Amazement! If you have never known before you will when you see
"THE MASQUERADER"
The Programme includes the International News.
WEST-END
WEST-END
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AN OUT-STANDING MASTERPIECE
Surpassing All Pictures.
Most elaborate scenes of Arabian Sceneries.
Exact replicas of the great Ancient Palaces.
1001 NIGHTS
or
GUL-E-ANAR
A thrilling episode full of Love and Pathos.
Contrast between Believers and Non Believers.
Commencing Saturday 2nd May
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Time Daily: 5-30, 8 and 10-30.
Saturday Sunday Extra at 3-15.

A RARE CHANCE FOR
MUSIC LOVERS
AWARD OF MEDALS
On Monday 4th May 1925 9 P. M.
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO.
SPECIAL CONCERT
BY
Sjt. V. B. Pendharkar.
Propr. Lalitkaladarsha Natak Co.
AND
Prof. S. P. MUKERJEE of Calcutta—Violin,
Prof. R. K. Patwardhan—Jalatharang.
and concert by
THE BENGAL CONCERT PARTY
AND
THE AFGHAN PIPE BAND.
RATES
Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-2 As, 14 & As. 9.
BOOK SEATS EARLY AT
Baliwalla Theatre and Mr. Govindji Vassanji Sweetmeat Saloon.
Grant Road, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
5-30, 8 & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.
THIRD WEEK at our usual Rates:—Rs.2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8 As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.
"TOORKEY HOOR"
"TOORKEY HOOR"
Great moral inculcated without spurious sentimentality! Don't miss! Last opportunity!!
NEXT SATURDAY 9TH MAY 1925.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
FANTOMAS.
An American Serial of 1925 in 20 Episodes.
First 3 Episodes. Note your engagements.

IMPERIAL
SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK.
Concluding 8 parts
of the beautiful Screen adaptation of the famous novel by MR.
P. J. MARZBAN, M. A.
HANDSOME BLACKGUARD.
HANDSOME BLACKGUARD.
During the whole of the past First Week Thousands have seen and admired this wonderful production. Popular Opinion have classed this
KOHINOOR SUPER JEWEL
as a picture that can fairly compete with any English or American Film.
HANDSOME BLACKGUARD.
The intensely fascinating drama of Indian Social Life.
Starring
MISS THELMA WALLACE.
MISS YVONNE WALLACE.
Four Shows to-day and to-morrow: 3, 5-30, 8, and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road,)

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Wednesday 6th May 1925 at 9-15 p. m.
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
On a World's Tour
30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30
AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.
THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.
Once you pay us a visit
YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.
The Show speaks for itself.
Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p. m. Sharp.
Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT
KING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.
W. HARMSTON—Sole Proprietor.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Superb Preferred Picture
"SHADOWS"
"SHADOWS"
"SHADOWS"
7 Reels featuring the renowned
LON CHANEY
LON CHANEY
LON CHANEY
of the Hunchback of Notre Dame Fame from Wilber Sterle's famous prize story
CHING, CHING, CHINAMAN
An all-star cast includes Harrison Ford and
BUDDY MASSENGER
as "Mister Bad Boy," and the pretty winsome
MARGURITE DE LA MOETTE
The enthralling Story a parson who was believed to have married another man's wife, and a novel way to extract money from him by Blackmail
"SHADOWS"
"SHADOWS"
The revelation of a cruel jest that had cost them their happiness and had shadowed their young lives. The mysterious man of the East supplied the key that brought them back from despair.
THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES.
The Programme includes a hilarious Comedy.
TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

THE SUN.
As we see things by sunlight, so the Rishi Moonis have created an Astrological Sun to see from the moment of a man's birth his fortune as regards his wife, children, knowledge, religion, profession, honour, wealth, horse and carriage, travels, etc. If you want to know truly every matter of this Astrological Sun, you are recommended to call upon
JYOTISHI KRUSHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA
Moti Bazar, near Chandi Bazar, who will tell you everything about the speculations in Cotton, Shares, Silver, Linseed, Wheat, etc., markets rates, Bear and Bull, Rupees, Annas, Pies, Sickness, etc. By aid of Astrology, Rummel, Mantra Shastra, Valkul Question, Hand lines, mental lines, he will tell you all the incidents that are to happen in your future life. Time for visit 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.
Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3 Brief reading of your life Rs. 5 Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 1.

S S Delta, Sudell, Aden.
S S Lauterfels, Kuychi, Hamburg.
S S Clan Urquhart, Geak, Liverpool.
S S Aquileia, Zappo, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.

S S Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Frienfels, Caugh, Dunkirk.
S S Delta, Sudell, Aden.
S S Uga Maru, Hamada, Kobe.
S S British Architect, Enwoldsen, Mohomerah
S S British Sailor, Main, Mohomerah.

LOADING.

May 1.

Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lanterfels for Hamburg.

S S Delta:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Delta, 4736 tons, Captain F. Sudell, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 16th ultimo, a general cargo and 132 passengers.

S S Lauterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lauterfels, 3840 tons, Captain C Kuychi, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Clan Urquhart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons Captain Geak, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Aquileira:—The M Italianna steamer Aquileia, 4085 tons, Captain G Zappo, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi, 2557 tons, Captain P H Ward, will sail to-day from Harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Delta:—The P & O S N Co's English Mail steamer Delta, 4755 tons, Captain F Sudell, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for Aden, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Uga Maru:—The O S K steamer Uga Maru, 3326 tons, Captain K Hamada, will sail to-day from Harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Frienfels:—The G Trading Co's steamer Frienfels, 3741 tons, Captain J W Caugh, will sail to-day from Harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

FRIDAY, May 1.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Grahame & Co.
6 Hoogkerk 3170 Antwerp, 8/5, E D Sassoon
7 Falkenfels (s) 3.852 tons. Karachi 8-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
8 Masula 4454 Kchi W F, M M and Co.
12 Ct Oran 4778 Kchi W F, K N and Co.
14 Treneglos 2766 Dunkirk N F, T M and Co
15 Bratton Castle 4154 Barcelona N F Grahams.
16 Stumfels 3834 Kchi 10/5 L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nigo 3243 Hull 10/5 J F and Co.
2 Ascot 2786 Rangoon 5/5 S S N Co.
5 Borneo Maru 4284 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
7 Calcutta Maru 3188 Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha
9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed. Killick Nixon and Co.
12 & 13 Bassano 2790 Rangoon, 4/5 J F and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura 1915 P Gulf 6/5 B I S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nordmark 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Hassam
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5 M M & Co.
F Havildar 3066 Col. 3/5 T M and Co.
L/M E D De La Meurthe 3575 N F N F Grahmans T Co.
O and N Jaladuta 2693 N.F. N.F. S.S.N Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazena due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 8th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May. Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May. Agent G T Co.
Japan due about 10th May Agent L Edward.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Ganga due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K.
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenia due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

May 1.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—13 bales goat hair, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 200 cwt buffalo horns L Tharia and Sons; 495 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—6000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—15 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Treneglos for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 237 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Vigo for Hull:—6000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 26000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—188 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Rampura for London:—20 cwt fishmaws, H A Mahomed and Sons; 263 cwt black pepper S D Bassons; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 120 cwt sandalwood, P Mulji 2 boxes cotton prints Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 1 bale embroidered piece goods, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 6 cases bristles, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 26 bundles woollen carpets, K B H Karimbakhsh and Sons; 2 pacakes wooleln carpets, Thos Cook and Sons Ltd; 175 cwt Indian chatney F Nowroji; 365 cwt coffee Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 175 cwt turmeric R Motichand and Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—10000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 19400 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 5800 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 11600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 54000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—25000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool, 97 bales wool, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd; 14 bales wool, Meyar Nissim; 5000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; 4300 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 84 bales wool, G. Gumanmall; 48 bales wool, C Ramaswarup; 100 bales wool, V Domersey; 15 bales wool, C Ganshamdas; 12 cwt condiments F Nowroji.

For Glasgow:—97 bundles shooks, S S Miranda, 8 casks heads, S S Miranda; 16 cwt iron hoops S S Miranda.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 4001 cwt linseed Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd; 2 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For New York:—8 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd; 12 cwt sheep casings M H Dehdashti.

S S Bratton Castle for Antwerp:—26000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwt cassia, Amin and Sons; 5 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

For Barcelona:—270 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—3 cwt stones, M A Md Sidiq Kapur; 200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 1050 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokohamo:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd;

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Uga Maru for Kobe:—12½ cwt ivory H Lalji and Co; 2½ cwt ivory E F Kavarana.

For Yokaichi:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd;

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd;

S S Borneo Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 1.

S S Warfield from London. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

From London:—1 cask L oil, 10 cases candles, 77 cases boot polish, 522 cases common soap, 193 cases spirits, 15 cases Mellin's food, 28 cases gripe water, 75 cases cigarettes, 19 cases whisky, 25 cases sherry, 106 cases gin, 133 cases beer, 58 cases vibrona 91 cases wine, 110 cases biscuits, 10 cases essences, 20 cases grape nuts, 20 cases blue, 28 cases barley, 25 cases starch, 27 cases mustard, 150 cases fruit salt, 25 cases cordial 26 cases envelopes, 75 cases medicines, 91 cases colour, 98 cases varnish, 456 drums varnish, 32 drums distemper, 70 drums disinfectant fluid, 70 drums sanitary fluid, 9 drums cements, 25 casks cement, 26 casks ink, 15 packages ink, 48 cases glass bottles, 50 bags glass bottles, 59 drums paint, 4151 kegs paint, 198 bales old newspaper, 15 bales paper, 18 cases paper, 9 cases card-board, 12 bales card-board, 59 bags bolts, 1130 bags stoneware jars, 2000 empty quick silver bottles, 31 bars brass, 27 bundles brass rods, 60 kegs white lead, 120 kegs white zinc plates, 25 bottles quick-silver, 15 casks vinegar, 50 casks tallow.

From Middlesbro:—300 drums paint 72 pieces pipes, 317 pieces steel plates, 340 bundles black sheets, 21 bundles expanded steel, 4830 bundles galvd sheets, 2435 bundles steel sheets.

From Antwerp:—75 bundles steel bars, 1450 pieces steel bars, 64 pieces galvd plates, 54 bundles galvd plates, 2525 bundles hoops, 200 bundles steel sheets, 480 bundles steel rods, 1397 pieces steel joists, 120 coils galvd. wire, 115 crates tiles, 225 cases window glass, 75 cases rivets, 150 cases roofing nails, 14 bales paper, 100 bales straw-boards.

S S Cicilia from Kobe. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

From Kobe:—112 casks coal tar.
From Shanghai:—241 bars silver, 117 bales cotton sheeting, 32 bales silk piece goods, 197 cases silk piece goods, 7 cases waste silk yarn, 5 cases silk, 10 bundles silk, 185 bales silk, 114 bales tea, 47 chests tea, 64 H/chests tea, 36 bundles tea, 125 cases tea.
From Osaka:—48 cases glass bangles.
From Hongkong:—69 cases paper, 32 cases silk piece goods, 41 cases silk, 40 bales silk 50 bales cassia, 350 cases cassia, 54 cases palr leaf fans, 20 cases cotton socks, 25 bags sugar candy, 1800 bags refined sugar, 15 baskets China roots.

From Singapore:—200 cases milk, 9 cases specie, 62 bags damar batu, 100 bags sago flour, 40 bags sago pearl, 333 bags betelnuts.
From Penang:—353 bags betelnuts, 678 slabs tin.
From Colombo:—128 packages tea.
From Melbourne:—35 cases drippings, 100 cases fruits, 13 pipes tallow.
From Sydney:—59 casks tallow, 143 pipes tallow, 100 cases disinfectant.
From Adelaide:—45 pipes tallow.
S S Varsova from Busrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
From Busrah:—10 bundle sheep skins, 18 bags sheep skins, 54 bags empty gas cylinders, 1000 baskets dates.
From Bushire:—3 bundles specie.
S S Chulmleigh from Calcutta. Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd.
From Calcutta:—8120 tons coal.
S S Alavi from Jeddah. Agents Turner Morrisson and Co Ltd.
From Jeddah:—2 cases specie.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 30

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr inches		29 727
Temperature of Air	85 4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 5	"
Dew Point	75 3	"
Relative humidity of Air	73%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1 4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91 6	"
Minimum do do.	80 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	189 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. in	ft
Fri	May 1	4	1	23	4	1	2	21	21	3
		17	35	25	0		10	14	19	6
Sat	2	3	4	28	1	2	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	3	7	12	23	3	3	1	29	20	2
		19	49	25	6		13	3	19	7
M.	4	8	19	24	8	4	2	13	19	3
		20	32	26	1		13	59	19	3
Tu.	5	9	6	25	7	5	2	50	18	3
		21	12	28	7		14	49	18	8
W.	6	9	52	26	8	6	3	25	17	3
		21	51	27	3		15	33	18	3
Th.	7	10	35	27	9	7	4	0	16	2
		22	30	27	7		16	1	18	0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 2 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 3 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 2m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, May 1.

For.	Steamer	Date.	Mails close
1 England			
2 Austria and Italy (superscribed)			
3 Japan			
4 (superscribed)	S/S Uga Maru	2-5-25.	4 p.m.
5 Singapore (")			
6 Straits Settlements			
7 Mauritius			
8 East Africa			
9 South Africa & L. Marquis			
10 Seychelles			

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 13/16.

London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 29/32.

Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 730.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715.

Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 112¼.

Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 154¼.

Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 208.

Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159¼.

New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 278.

Cross Rates—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.78.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.50.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
Tone of Exchange—
The Exchange Market was steady to-day

London, April 30.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/8 quiet.

London, April 30.

Rentes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—little ndian demand.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 1. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/8
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	278
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	208
Japan	117 3/4
Singapore	159 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 30.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	29.41
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.00

London, April 30.

Exchange on London in Paris 9270.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.36½.
Exchange on London in Italy 118.35.

New York, April 30.

Demand Bills 4812.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16 July.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16 Oct.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 17 5/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 30.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 88 3/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92—1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100—1-16.
Conversion Loan £76 13/16+3/4.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4 —1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 1.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-9-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-10-0.
Bar gold ready, 21-10-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-10-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, R 21-12.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-2.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-8.

London, April 30.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 1.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Due 1928-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1933 Rs. 97-13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1945-55 Rs. 98-10.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1928 Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1926 Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1927 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1930 Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1931 Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 103-14.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Develop. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal, Due 1929-49 Rs. 97.
Tone of Market:—
Market was quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 1.

It being the 1rst day of the May Settlement the share bazar was entirely closed to-day.

SHARES.

London, April 30.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £46 3/4.
P. and O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank £6 5/16.

SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 1.

To-day being the first day of the May Settlement the Share market remained closed.

BANK OF ENGLAND BULLION EXPORTS.

London, May 1.

Bar Gold to Switzerland £281,000.
Bar Gold to Holland £12,000.
Bar Gold to Egypt £4,000.
Sovereigns to India £87,000.
Sovereigns to Switzerland £10,000.
Sovereigns to Holland £3,000.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(FROM MESSRS. GULAB AND CO.)

Owing to shortage of Railway scrips the business is being done on a smaller scale. The Sind Lights continue to draw considerable attention and a big operator is picking up all shares offered. The Company is doing exceedingly well.

Name of the Company, Sind Light, Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 152-8.

Name of the Company, Sind Lighterage, Paid up Value, 150, Present Value, 160.

Name of the Company, Larkana Jacobabad, Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 73.

Name of the Company, Upper Sind, Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 65.

ELECTRICS.

Name of the Company, Karachi (Electric, Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 95.

Name of the Company, Hyderabad Electric, Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 75.

FLOUR MILLS.

Name of Company, Karachi Flour Mill, Paid up Value, 75, Present Value, 125.

Name of the Company, India Flour Mill, Paid up Value, 60, Present Value, 115.

Name of the Company, Century Flour Mill, Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 101.

Silver forward, d. 31.2.
Tone of Silver:—
Firm: China bought to cover sales. Sellers holding back. Market has a more steady appearance.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 1.

Ready:—21-9-9

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Visak	21-10-0			21-10-0
Jeth	21-11-6			21-11-6

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—1—6
Jeth 0—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 1.

Ready:—71-2-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	71-3-0	71-4-0		71-4-0
Jeth	71 6-0	71-8-0		71-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—2—6
Jeth 1—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, May 1.

To-day Reuter reported 9 to 2 points up in old crop and 6 points lower in new crop in New York futures. Early the market declined on long liquidation and some straddle selling but at the close advanced on short selling Liverpool has been reported 7 to 2 points down. The decline was due to long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—

"Our estimate of acreage increase is 4.7 per cent. Outlook—favourable start generally and large yield."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 462½ for fully good m. g. Broach July-August. At the opening Commission Housse and Bazar operators were sellers and the values declined to Rs. 461 going up by half a rupee on moderate buying by Shroffs the market further gave way to Rs. 460 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 460½ at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 460½ and closed quiet at Rs. 459 on free selling by Commission Houses.

Fully good m. g. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 458 and declined to Rs. 456 on Shroffs and Exporters selling. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 457½ but again eased to Rs. 456 on jobbers selling and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. Fully good m. g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 404 and Rs. 407 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand from Exporters was limited to nice lots of Broach cotton whilst ordinary qualities were neglected.

To-day 100 bales Dhollerahs were tendered against Broach Contracts; while 1,000 bales Bengal were tendered against Bengal Contracts

Total tenders up-to-date are 6,800 bales Punjab-Americans, 800 bales Dhollerahs, 100 bales Kadi-Viramgam and 1,000 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 1.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	455
" "	July-Aug.	459
Fully Good Bengal	May	396
" "	July	400

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 1.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 425	415	400	390
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon ..	484	477	467
M. G. Dhullera	474	467	457
M. G. Broach .. 490	485	475	465
M. G. Punjab Americans..	490	475	..

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 1.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	456
" " "	July/August	460
Fully Good Bengal	May	405
" " "	July	408
Good Southerns	May/June	440

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
" Fine M.G.	..	410
" F.G.M.G.	390	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.	..	410
" F.G.M.G.	390	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	480	..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine M.G.	435	470
Nagpur	435	470
Yeotmal .. Fne M.G.	430	450
Pulgaon .. " "	435	455
Dhamangaon " "	430	450
Amraoti .. " "	410-15	445
Khamgaon-Akola "	410-20	440
Mu kapur " "	390-400	430
Khandesh " "	370-80	420
" FG.M.G.	365	..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	490
" Fully Good "	..	470
Muthia Fine "	..	..
" F.G.M.G.	..	400
Dharwar S.G.	..	..
Coompta M.G.	..	490
Westerns "	..	450
" H.G.	..	..
Miraj M.G.	..	480
Cambodia	..	525

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

May 1.

New York Market 30th April 1925.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.97 May		24.06	+09
24.15 July	24.04—11	24.17	+02
23.85 Oct.		23.79	—06
Jan.		23.69	

New York spot on 29th April, 24.25+25. New Orleans 24.40 .35.

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.20 (2.49 p.m.), lowest 23.99 (10.25 a.m.), range .21 points.

Small but steady market.

Liverpool Market 30tht April 1925.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.71 May			12.64	—07
12.85 July	12.89+04	12.93+08	12.79	—06
12.74 Oct.	12.78+04		12.71	—03
12.64 Jan.			12.62	—02
Egyptian				
26.95 July			26.90	—05
23.95 Nov.			23.00	—05

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m: Light rains Abilene (W. Texas).

(2) Cabled 12.10 p.m.: Quiet market, steadier tone. Some May liquidation.

(3) Cabled 5.20 p.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas. Rained for 24 hours in Central Texas. Miss Giles estimates 63 per cent increased in acreage. Market declined on straddle selling, and long liquidation on reports of rains.

(4) Cabled 5.20 p.m.: Drought broken generally in Texas and Oklahoma, look for lower market for the time being.

American Cross Rate 4.84½.

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and Exp. 300 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.00 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.35
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	23.87
July	24.02
October	23.69
New York Noon Call.	
May	23.92
July	24.05
October	23.72
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
March	23.95
May	24.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, April 30.

May	12.77+.06
July	12.91+.06
October	12.79+.05
January	12.70+.06

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, April 30.

May	27.90+.15
July	27.15+.20
November	23.25+.30
January	22.20+.25

Liverpool, May 1.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	12.69+.05
July	12.84+.05
Sep.	12.80+.05
Oct.	12.74+.03
Jan.	12.65+.03

EGYPTIANS.

May	27.85+.15
July	27.10+.20

London, Apl. 30.

Belgium	25.55
Athens	257.50

Cuban Sugar May sellers 12/9.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 30.

May	12.64—.07
June	12.69—.07
July	12.79—.06
August	12.77—.06
September	12.75—.04
October	12.71—.03
November	12.63—.03
December	12.62—.03
January	12.62—.02
February	12.62—.02
March	12.63—.02
April	12.61—.02
May	12.60

Tone.—Barely steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30.

Scinde Good	9.50
Scinde Fully Good	9.90
Scinde Fine	10.30
Bengal Good	9.60
Bengal Fully Good	10.00
Bengal Fine	10.40
Oomra Good	10.30
Oomra Fully Good	10.70
Oomra Fine	11.10
Broach Good	10.65
Broach Fully Good	11.05
Broach Fine	11.45

EGYPTION COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 30.

May	27.70—.05
June	27.35—.05
July	26.90—.05
August	25.85—.05
September	24.85 unchgd.
October	24.45 unchgd.
November	23.00+.05
December	22.50+.05
January	22.20+.25
February	21.90+.05
March	21.85+.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 14,000.
Futures at New York.

May	24.06+.09
July	24.17+.07
October	23.79—.06
January	23.69
Spot Cotton at New York	24.30+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.40 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans.	
May	24.06+.03
July	24.20—.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/8.
Demand Bills 4.84.12.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 67 1/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 30.

Futures at New York.

May	24.06+.09
July	24.17+.02
October	23.79—.06
January	23.69

Liverpool, April 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	12.64—.07
July	12.79—.06
October	12.71—.03
January	12.62—.02

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received on Friday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Our estimate of acreage increase 4.7 per cent. Outlook favourable start generally large yield."

METALS.

London, April 30.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 3/4.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal 7 9/16.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.
Tin Block £246 1/2.
Yeterday 251 1/4.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 1.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	0	0
" " 1-1-4		65	0	0

WHEAT.

London, April 30.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 58/9
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 59/6
Tone:—Firm dearer better enquiry out ports.
Australian April/May sellers 58/6.
Choice White Karachi May/June buyers 58
Soft Red Karachi April/May buyers 58/3.
Tone:—Firm dearer better enquiry out ports.
Wheat two Club Calcutta April/May quoted 61.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 1. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black	..	..
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	65 8 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	46 0 0	..
Castroseed	65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seed Ready	....	....
Delivery	....	....
Jira	15 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 7 6	
Wheat, Sept.	8 9 0	
Linseed, May	13 5 3	
Linseed, Sept,	13 10 9	

LINSEED.

London, April 30.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 April/May sellers 21 7/8 done and buyers.
Tone.—Firmer but quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
4 3/9 April/May sellers.
4 4/3 May/August done and sellers.
Linseed Argentine £19 7/8 April/May paid buyers firm dearer actual trading quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 April/May sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/8 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £20 3/4 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £21 3/4 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 April/May sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—firm—quiet.

MOCATTA SILVER REPORT.

London, April 30.

Market was very quiet. As lower level reached America stopped selling and there was rather more inquiry from India-China had to cover bear sales. On the whole market is rather steadier in appearance, although Messrs. Mocattas do not look for the present level. until fresh buyers come into market.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May, May/June and June/July shipment at £21 7/8.

London, Thursday, April 30.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £155,700,000 Inc. £27,000,000
Public Deposits £17,000,000 Dec. £100,000
Other Deposits £105,500,000 Dec. £300,000
Govt. Securities £36,900,000 Inc. £100,000
Other Securities £76,200,000 Inc. £700,000
Notes and Gold £27,100,000 Dec £1,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 22.1 per cent of the Liabilities.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 30.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 17.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/8 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/9 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 1.

The week under review has not seen any marked fluctuations either in Ready or Forward Prices. Practically the Holiday spirit prevailed throughout the week, the market on the whole evidencing an ease of about 2 to 3d. per cwt., in respect of Forward Prices in the last week-end Price-Levels Ready Prices have ruled steady around last week-end price-levels. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 4,700 bags a day as against 38,000 bags per day during the past preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18-4 and Rs. 18 for Java and Rs. 18 and Rs. 17-15 for Mauritius Crystal Ready Sugar; Rs. 13-4 and Rs. 13 for Transhipment Sh. 17-4 and Sh. 17 for June, Sh. 17-4 and Sh. 16-9 for July, Sh. 16-9 and Sh. 16-5 for July-Aug.-Sept. and Sh. 16-9 and Sh. 16-5 for Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Mauritius, 8,000 bags of Java, and 20,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18-2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13-4 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June Sh. 16-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Sh. 16-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 16-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17-15 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with fair demand and prices have been reduced by 2 to 4 annas per cwt all round. There was free offering of ready sugar from Karachi where the prices are over a rupee cheaper than Bombay, but there are few buyers. Forward positions were quite neglected and with easier advices from all quarters, a European Firm continued pressing sales in White Javas August December Shipment at 16s 6d. Free Bombay Harbour which price compares 6d. cheaper than that quoted from suppliers.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet market with small demand and no business.

Java reported a quiet market in sympathy with America and prices have been reduced by quarter gilder. London and American ruled quieter with lower prices

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:
T M O Rs. 18-0-0 eq. 19s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 5,000 bags.
T M O June 17s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.
T M O July Decr. 16s 6d. F. B Harbour.
Mauritius Rs. 17-12-0 to 18-0-0. Stocks 160,000 bags.

RUBBER.

London, April 30.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21 1/8.
Tone:—Irregular—Easier on little liquidation.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 30.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, April 30.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 42

London, April 29.

Belgium unreceived Athens 25,650.
Cuban Sugar 13 May sellers.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants. Association.)

	Bombay, May 1. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 3
Century	1 0 9
E. D. Sasson	1 0 6
Elphinstone	1 0 6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 5 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 5 0
Swan	1 5 3
Finlay	1 5 3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	..
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth 3 Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 4 6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1 4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phoenix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	6 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 4 6
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 4 0
Bombay United per piece	6 10 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 8 9
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 4 0
Hindustan	11 4 0
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 4 3
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 6

(For other Commercial see page 6).

BOMBAY PORT TRUSTS.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

the meeting of the Trustees of the of Bombay held in their office on day April 28, the following report by Finance and General regarding re-hment proposals from the Secretary's rtment was considered and the pro- were accepted:—

W. R. S. Sharpe, Esq., Chairman.
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., , M.B.E.
The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, .
H. B. Clayton, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
A. K. Graham, Esq.
Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt., C.I.E.

ETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS,—
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

mitted Retrenchment Officer's Report e Secretary's Office.
bmitted Deputy Chairman's note dated April 1925 as follows:—
staff reductions proposed in the nchment Report are as follows:—
sent.—2 Deputy Secretaries Rs. 900—,200.
posed.—1 Deputy Secretary Rs. 900—200.
neral Office.—2 Head Clerks Rs. 200—70, 2 Senior Clerks Rs. 150—5—190, erks Rs. 60—5—150, 3 Stenographers 0—5—150.
neral Office.—1 Head Clerk Rs. 200—70, 2 Senior Clerks Rs. 150—5—190, 6 s Rs. 60—5—150, 2 Stenographers Rs. —150.
se Section.—1 Senior Clerk Rs. 150—0, 2 Clerks Rs. 60—5—150.
be transferred to Land Department.
ting the Lease Section this means a n of 35 per cent. in clerical staff tually the reduction is heavier because ransfer of the Lease Section will not ly free the Secretary's Department correspondence and other work con- with the land estates. The proposed tion in clerical staff may be put at 40 per cent. which is heavier in pro- n than Mr. Heseltine has proposed in se of any other Department and al- o margin whatever for leave and sick- In other Departments subsequently with Mr. Heseline has conceded the iety of allowing 20 per cent. reserve ch contingencies.

MAXIMUM REDUCTION.

er going very carefully into the whole on I am convinced that the following maximum reduction compatible with ncy if a reasonable margin is to be d for leave and sickness. I would e that the cadre proposed by me is wo clerks in excess of that of 1912/13 must, I think, be regarded as very able in view of the great increase of occasioned by the subsequent opening new Docks, the Port Trust Railway, Mazagon Sewri Reclamation and the l development of the Port Trust and operations.
sent.—2 Deputy Secretaries, 2 Head , 2 Senior Clerks, 10 Clerks, 3 Steno- ers, 17 Clerks.
posed.—1 Deputy Secretary, 1 Head 2 Senior Clerks, 7 Clerks, 3 Steno- s. 13 Clerks.
cluding the Lease Section to be trans- to the Land Manager).
only reductions proposed by Mr. tine which I do not consider feasible ne stenographer and one clerk.
three stenographers have to take from dictation from the Chairman, tary and Deputy Secretary and while Deputy Chairman, and more especially I am engaged on the Retrenchment I shall have to make exten- use of one stenographer. Also e Head Clerk is capable of draft- imple letters and reports he can save time by dictating rather than draft- everything by hand. Mr. Heseltine s Government practice but the value enographers is only fully realised by ant experience in their use,—business realise it but until recently the ge Government official did not know to use a stenographer. A good steno- her properly used will save in time and ncy far more than his pay. It must be remembered that the stenographers to do all the important typing work of Secretary's Office, Agenda, Committee edings, Circulars to Trustees and ary correspondence. A large amount rk that used to be given to the Press typed and duplicated in the Office uld be impossible for two men to any volume of work closely up to even if the were continually on duty. of course ordinary leave and sickness be allowed for. I am therefore gly of opinion that to reduce the three graphers by one would be false economy would considerably handicap the y disposal of work. I have recently ne stenographer away ill and another led for the Retrenchment Officer's work the resulting inconvenience was very t.
e reduction of three instead of four r clerks I recommend because, as noted , there will otherwise be no margin ever for leave and sickness. My re- endation would give a 10 per cent. in which cannot be regarded as ex- ve seeing that the Retrenchment Officer lf has elsewhere agreed to a 20 per margin. The average actual per- ge of absence from these causes in the tary's office is 16 per cent.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

reduction of staff proposed will neces- sitate considerable redistribution of work. It is not necessary to explain this in detail in this report,—Mr. Heseltine's recommendations will be followed as closely as practicable.

The following recommendations will require sanction if approved:—

Abolition of 1 post of Deputy Secretary to take effect from 11th May 1925 when Mr. Morris proceeds on leave. Mr. Hawkins, the 2nd Deputy Secretary, will act as Deputy Secretary, in Mr. Morris' leave vacancy. In the meanwhile he will make all arrangements for transfer of the Lease Section to the Land and Bunder Department in consultation with the Land Manager.

Transfer of the Lease Section to the Land and Bunders Dept.—This Section consisting of one Senior and two junior clerks will be transferred with effect from 9th May 1925 or such subsequent date as final arrangements can be made.

Abolition of one post of Head Clerk to take effect from retirement of the present incumbent, Mr. Sokerji Bapuji, age 51, service 28 years, pay Rs. 270 (Rs. 200—10—270) who will be granted with effect from 1st May 1925, such leave as may be admissible to him prior to retirement. Mr. Sokerji was offered a transfer to a vacancy of Head Clerk in another Department but has refused it. His post must be retained on the Schedule as supernumerary till he retires on expiry of his leave.

Joint Head Clerk, this post will in future be designated Head Clerk. The incumbent will be in charge of the General and Record Section of the Office, i.e. the whole of the clerical work except that connected with the Trustees' Meetings and proceedings and the other duties allotted to the Senior Clerk (Board).

Senior Clerk (Board).—I propose that Mr. T. D'Silva should take over the duties of the Head Clerk (Mr. Sokerji Bapuji), i.e. preparation of agenda and issue of notices for Board and Committee meetings, drafting of Table papers' comparison and issue of printed proceedings, correcting of proofs, and generally all duties connected with the Trustees' meeting except the final drafting of the proceedings which is done by the Secretary; imprest account and issue and supervision of stationery, etc., care of Secretary's reference library. In addition he will take over the following extra duties necessitated by the staff retrenchment and redistribution,—Committee and Trustees' attendance register, circulation of papers to Trustees, press orders and checking of printing bills, issue of proceedings and excerpts to Heads of Departments and outside bodies and drafting of forwarding letters to Government etc.

Mr. D'Silva, aged 37, service 13 years, pay Rs. 160 (Rs. 150—5—190) is at present Senior Clerk in charge of the General Section. He is hard working and capable and possesses the best qualifications and training for this work. The duties are important and, with the additions proposed, will often necessitate working extra hours. As the post is no longer to carry the pay of a Head Clerk I recommend that with effect from 1st May 1925 Mr. D'Silva should be given a Personal allowance of Rs. 30 a month bringing him up to the maximum of his grade of Senior Clerk,—this P.A. to be automatically reduced by his annual increments.

Probationer.—Mr. Heseltine's recommendations may be accepted, i.e. the Probationer will be employed in the Accounts and the Secretary's Departments as may best suit departmental convenience and afford him the most useful training for future advancement.

Delegation of powers of Board to (a) Committees, (b) Chairman, (c) Heads of Departments.—These are matters which do not come directly under the head of retrenchment and I propose to leave them over for further examination and report after the retrenchment proposals proper have been dealt with.

Reduction in volume of Trustees' printed proceedings.—Most of Mr. Heseltine's recommendations have been given effect to and I will in due course report as to the feasibility of further cutting down printing costs.

Office hours.—Mr. Heseltine endorses my recommendation that the office hours should be 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays) instead of 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The proposed staff retrenchments will necessitate every individual employee working proportionately harder and this extension of the office hours will ease the situation. I recommend that the Trustees should fix these hours for their Office Establishments generally.

The staff reductions proposed are detailed in the attached Proposition Statement and should have effect from the dates noted above. The junior clerks to be retrenched with effect from 1st May 1925 will be provided for as far as possible in vacancies in the Accounts Department, failing which they will be given such leave may be due and admissible to them pending retirement, their posts being kept on the schedule as supernumerary till they retire. The total amount to their credit in the Provident Fund, including Board's contributions and interest) will be payable on retirement in such cases as well as a proportionate gratuity.

AVERAGE ANNUAL SAVING.

The average annual saving to be effected by the proposed retrenchments, exclusive of transfer of the Lease Section, will amount amount to Rs. 19,188 or 37 per cent. on the present average cost.

Submitted Proposition Statement showing the proposed revision of establishment.

Submitted Chairman's (Mr. Cadell's) note circulated to the Committee under Circular No. 9 dated 10th April 1925 as follows:—

I agree with Deputy Chairman's proposals. It would, I think, be very unwise to dispense with one stenographer. Much time is saved by the use of stenographers and this use should be encouraged. I also think that the moderate reserve proposed for sickness and leave should be approved.

OFFICE HOURS.

As regards the proposed changed of office hours from 10.30—5.30, to 10—5.30, it will not be popular, and the time of commencement is much earlier than in the Secretariat and, I believe, some other Government offices. But I think it should be attempted. It is at least the nominal standard in many business offices, and perhaps Government may follow our example.

The Chairman stated that a further report would be submitted on the measures taken regarding the Retrenchment Officer's proposals respecting delegation of powers and the other less important matters in the Report of a departmental nature most of which had already been adopted.

As regards the proposed retention of one stenographer and one junior clerk in excess of Mr. Heseltine's proposed cadre it was explained that the three stenographers on the schedule, in addition to their shorthand and correspondence work, were responsible for the entire typewriting and duplicating work of the office, including numerous agreements, contracts, etc., which are when practicable typed in order to reduce printing charges; and that it was almost invariably necessary to borrow clerks from other Sections to keep the typing work up to date; as regards the junior clerk's retention, stress was laid on the fact that contrary to his proposals for other departments the Retrenchment Officer had left no reserve whatever for absence nor for the appreciable amount of Lease work that could not be included in the transfer to the Land Department and which would now have to be performed by the reduced staff of the General Section.

After discussion, the Committee decided to recommend the Trustees to approve the Deputy Chairman's proposals, as detailed in his note, with effect from the dates stated and to defer final consideration of the question of abolishing the two posts in question until staff proposals in the case of other departments have been considered and a comparison taken out as to the leave reserve necessary.

On the question of extending the office hours of the clerical staff generally, the Committee felt that the earlier hours suggested by the Deputy Chairman would be difficult to enforce without hardship to the staff, especially those who have to live at some distance from their work. They therefore approved a suggestion by the Chairman that the working hours at present in force should continue but that if it should be found impossible to keep the work up to date with the reduced staff without extending the office hours, they would consider a further proposal on the question from the Chairman.

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Sciatica
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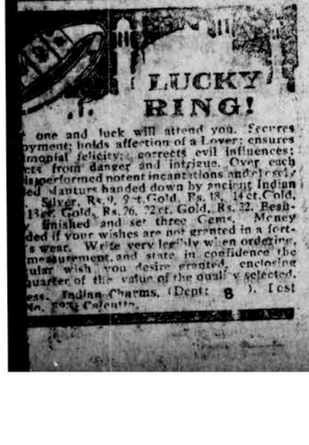

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See Directions on Picture Page.	6	1st Prize	150/-
		2nd "	75/-
		3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
		Total..	300/-

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NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I, through the hospitality of your esteemed papers, appeal for funds, on behalf of the Nagpur University, to the generous public of the Central Provinces and Berar. I have reason to believe that the appeal will have your kind support and sympathy.

The University wants a building which will have a hall for the meetings of the Court and the Convocation, accommodation for its office, a spacious Library building and a hostel for the Law College students.

The Nagpur University authorities have issued an appeal to the generous public of C. P. and Berar. But the response to the appeal from the general public has not been as successful as one would desire Berar and the northern districts have not yet taken up the matter in right earnest. The University knows no politics. Its sole aim is to advance knowledge and here all may join whatever their political opinion may be.

Our University has come into existence as a result of years of sustained and strenuous effort. That it has met one of our pressing educational needs nobody will gainsay. Indeed we can not hope to advance unless we have the development of education to suit our local conditions in our own hands. But if the ideal of a University as a corporation of teachers and students banded together for the pursuit of learning and the increase of knowledge, duly housed and fitly equipped, is to be attained very large funds will be necessary. Thus there is hardly any limit to the pecuniary help which our people can extend to the University.

It is earnestly to be hoped that realising their solemn duty to their University animated by an earnest desire to make it the success it deserves, the people of the two provinces will contribute materially to the funds of the Nagpur University. Subscriptions may be sent to the Registrar, Nagpur University, Nagpur. Thanking you in anticipation, Yours etc.

S. V. MOGHE.

Sitabaldi, Nagpur:
April 27.

PERMANENT FORTUNE.

Correct and wonderful answers to all queries regarding your future. Each query Rs. 2 To fix longevity correctly Rs. 5 only. For parmanent members Rs. 50 payable in 5 instalments within 6 years. They can also use the title M. E. H. Eastern Hypnotic Homa. P. O. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.)

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market eased on considerable long liquidation and shorts selling on reports of rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Later the prices recovered on shorts covering. At the close the market was again easier.

Following our last report the New York market at the outset showed a distinctly sagging tendency and under the influence of general rains in Texas and Oklahoma long liquidation and short selling developed which caused values to recede. However, towards the close there has been a moderate reaction due to the fact that several parts of cotton growing districts still require adequate rains.

News from America to hand shows that business in the South has fallen away substantially and that the enquiry is very much reduced, and although the basis keeps firm owing to the scarcity of many qualities, particularly in Texas, there is more pressure in the Eastern States for short stapled Atlantic there is a growing feeling that the former is varieties. With regard to the coming crop, likely to extend the acreage, though, of course, this will naturally depend upon the weather conditions during the next few weeks, but the purchases of Fertilizers have been heavy and this indicates that there is a prospect for a full area to be planted. Taking the position as it is, the market seems to have a tired appearance and is badly in need a fresh stimulus, especialy an enhanced demand from the trade. Any revival in the trade demand would probably cause a revulsion in the prevailing "bearish' outlook.

The Weekly Government weather report is satisfactory, and points to a good crop. There have been reported wide-spread rains both in Oklahoma and Texas during the week, but to ensure bumper crops beneficial rainfall is required.

As regards Manchester trade reports, the past week has been a somewhat quiet and disappointing one, with no weight of business apparent as yet. A feeling of confidence is naturally required before buyers become more enterprising. Business in American Spot Cotton during the week has run on rather dull and uninteresting lines. Only a small turnover has taken place, with spinners showing little or no interest in the actual. The falling off in Cloth and yarn sales in Manchester during the past few weeks has been very noticeable and this has reflected naturaly in the demand for the raw material.

On the whole, the weather in Texas is the guiding factor for the next few weeks to come. We think that as the outlook stands at present, the unfavourable prospects are fully discounted by the present level of prices and we do not look for any material rise in the immediate future unless there is an abnormally dry weather again. For the long run, however, we think it dangerous to go short, and would favour purchases on all declines.

Concerning the position of the local market there is no serious fluctuation in prices to report this week and the market is solely governed at the moment by the news received from the other side. What business taken place was purely of a speculative nature, Europe and Japan doing practically nothing. The market distinctly lacks strength and until some fresh development is in sight we do not look for any material change in prices.

The demand for Ready cotton continues quiet, with sellers anxious to part with their stocks. The enquiry no doubt is restricted to nice Broach lots which are readily taken up by Exporters to fulfil their engagements.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York May.	24.16	24.06—10
New York July	24.51	24.17—31
New York October	24.18	23.79—39
New York January	24.09	23.69—40
Liverpool May	13.31	12.64—67
Liverpool July	13.41	12.79—62
Liverpool October	13.22	12.71—51
Liverpool January	13.06	12.62—44

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August opened on the 24th inst. at Rs. 466¼ and advanced to Rs. 467¼ on Bazar operators buying. Around this level Commission Houses sold and the prices dropped to Rs. 464¼. On the 25th inst. the market was closed. On the 27th inst the Bazar opened at Rs. 466 and declined to Rs. 464 on selling by Commission Houses. Buying by Bazar operators caused the values to recover to Rs. 466¼ but the market again gave way to Rs. 463 on selling by Bazar operators. In sympathy with a further decline in America the market opened easier at Rs. 460¼ on the 28th inst. and improved to Rs. 461½ on buying by Bazar operators. On the 29th inst. the market opened at Rs. 459½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 462½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operators. Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures on the 30th inst. the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 464¼ and going up by half a rupee eased to Rs. 462½ on selling by Bazar operators and closed on the same day at Rs. 462¼.

Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 459 on the 24th inst. and advanced to Rs. 461 on Bazar operators buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused the prices to decline to Rs. 455½, but the market again improved to Rs. 460¼ on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators and after some fluctuations the market closed on the 30th inst. at Rs. 458.

F. G. Bengal May opened on the 24th inst. at Rs. 410 and closed on the 30th inst. at Rs 406 the highest being Rs. 410 and the lowest Rs. 403, whilst Bengal July opened at Rs. 413 and closed at Rs. 409 on the 30th inst. the highest being Rs. 413 and the lowest Rs. 407.

PIECE-GOODS.

An unsettled state of affairs has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. No fresh feature of importance has been noticeable and trading has been done on a very small scale. Stocks have been increasing and clearances have been very poor. The season will soon come to a close, but the hopes of the merchants for an improvement in the demand, have not yet been realised. The hesitation on the part of ne buyers to purchase in wholesale quantity is chiefly due to the financial stringency, and also to the want of confidence in the present high level of prices. Business has therefore been only from hand to mouth and where formerly packages were bought, now buyers have been content with a few pieces of each sort. Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have hardly attracted any attention. Dewhurst's Grey Shirtings have been easier by eight annas per piece. Drills have shown no change in prices. Grey Jaconets of standard qualities have appreciated in values to some extent, owing to scarcity of stocks. White Shirtings have been selling only in retail quantities. 28 inches by 18 yards Range of White Nainsooks have shown a reduction of four annas per piece owing to poor demand. The position of White Mulls has been somewhat better. Sachgrills Heading White Mulls have improved in prices by three annas per piece. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have been in better request at higher rates. Prints and Fancies have been moving in small lines at fair rates.

The Manchester Market has been steady but here and there some weak sellers are to be found who are willing to give fair concessions in the current prices to secure orders. Several makers have still fair orders in hand, but order lists of some manufacturers are running down. If the present state of affairs continues, it is believed that prices of cloth in Manchester will have to be reduced to a fair extent.

The Local Mill Cloths have been quiet and the values show a declining tendency. Several Mills are eager to sell their production but the merchants are hesitating to take risks, as they fear still lower prices will rule in the near future. By the end of May the season will come to a close, and owing to want of facilities for transport of goods during the big group mill concerns is said to be holding monsoon period, usually the demand is absent for over three months. One of the heavy stocks to the extent of over 30,000 packages, which have remained unsold in anticipation of securing better rates, but which would now fetch even lower prices than those ruling at the time. Longcloths of extra weight are selling at Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-6 per lb.. Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 per lb, Longcloths of current weight Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-6 per lb and Grey Check Drills at Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-10 per piece.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	37½/38		12	10	0
„ 100,000	45	„	15	4	0
„ No. 33,000	45	„	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	37	„	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	38×38		12	0	0
„ No. 15000	44×38		12	8	0
„ N 6000		„	13	0	0
„ No. 17000		„	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	12	4	0
„ No. 2750	45	„	15	4	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39				
„ No. 2310	44×38	1-2			
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1-2	19	8	0
„ BB	38×38	1-2	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	12	4	0
„ No. 4462	41	„			
Lyon's Shunker	39	„	12	4	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net	21	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22	8	0	0
„ No. 18	40×22			
„ No. 158	40×22	6	11	0
„ No. 636	44×22	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	24	4	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	33×40			

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19	7	15	0
„ No. 60	46×19	8	11	0
„ No. 600	51×19	9	7	0
„ No. 6000	56×19	10	15	0
„ No. 88	58×20	8	8	
„ No. 1270	27×18	3	10	0
„ No. 166	39×20	8	4	0
„ No. 818	39×20	8	6	0
„ No. 1440	36×20	5	8	0
„ No. 5352	42×20 Net			
„ No. 2755	42×20 Net			
„ No. 1703	52×20 Net	14	8	0
„ No. 224	44×20	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	3	10	0
„ No. 119	37×18	4	12	0
„ No. 229	42×18	5	4	0
„ No. 339	47×18	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Avg.		5	14	0
„ No. 95	58×20	8	7	0
„ No. 66999	40×18	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18	6	0	0
„ No. 875	45×18	6	8	0
„ No. 975	50×18	7	0	0
„ No. 615	50×18	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	58×20	8	7	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18			
Flemings No. 8080	26×18	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	4	8	0
„ No. 61-81	„	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	„	3	11	0
„ No. 1900	„	3	13	0
„ No. 21021	„	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	6	13	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	5	4	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	38×18	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	„	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	26×18	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„			
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	26×18	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820, "Motor Car"		4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Graey nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	38×38	Net	12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	36×40	„			
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	„	18	0	0
„ 5151 „	44×38	„	16	4	0
„ 4141 „	44×38	„	12	6	0
„ 5544 „	44×38	„	12	8	0
„ 3800 „	44×38	„	20	4	0
"C." Sheetings	30×36	Ex. Bond	10	3	0
"9" Dragons	30×36	Ex. Bond	10	3	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	„	17	12	0
"Duck" Drills	26×40	„	16	4	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30th April 1925.

Since our last report, the Yarn market has been further easier in the absence of demand and rates for ready as well as for forward deliveries have declined further to the extent of ¼ to ½ an anna per lb. all round. There is no confidence amongst the dealers as well as the consumers who have been continuously losing in all their purchases since long, and have now neither the capacity nor inclination to take any further risks. The volume of Trade has therefore been much more restricted, and offtake is considerably poor. All buying is in small quantities only and just sufficient for immediate requirements. Tight money has naturally restricted credits, and advices from consuming centres have all along been poor.

English Yarns.—There is no business of importance in these Yarns, and at the moment there is no possibility, owing to heavy Japanese competition. Manchester prices are about 30 per cent. higher in many cases.

Japanese Yarns.—Japanese Import Houses have been continuously offering at rates about 10/15 rupees lower than the last week, and this has considerably affected the market all round. Business has been done for about a thousand packages during the week, but at the close of the week, dealers have got nervous and do not seem inclined to buy even at the ridiculously low level, as they are afraid of further decline due to continuous offerings. Rates for ready and forward deliveries have naturally gone down further, and some of the dealers are eager to sell off their holdings at the market rate. There being thus a pressure to sell, the market seems very nervous and disorganised.

Indian Yarns.—Mills are very eager to sell on account of stocks accumulating, but they do not find buyers even at much reduced rates for any large lots. Sale reported therefore are very poor, and even deliveries of yarns sold are very slack. All upcountry markets report very dull Trade, and there scarcity of buyers for any decent quantities. Prices of Raw Material are somewhat easy, and but for this, prices in Yarns would have declined seriously in the absence of any improvement in demand since long.

The general outlook is not at all hopeful, and we do no look for any improvement in the near future.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

		Bombay, May 1. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	—	No. 14 1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1-2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0	12	0
David	..	No. 10 1-2	0	12	0
Shapurji	..	No. 10 1-2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	..	No. 10 1-2	0	12	0
Sattara	..	No. 10 1-4	0	12	0
Shapurji	..	No. 6 1-2	0	11	9
Light-house	..	No. 6 1-2	0	11	6
Japan	..	No. 40—1	1	4	3
„	..	No. 42—2	1	6	6
„	..	No. 20	1	0	0
„	..	No. 32	1	3	9

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Description	Bombay, May 1. Spot 30-4-25.	Prices. 23-4-25.
Bengals F. G.	405	414
S/Punjab F. G.	405	414
Broach F. G.	478	4 3
Punjab American F. G.	472	495
Dollesas F G.	472	..
Kadi Viramgum F. G.	482	..
Southerns G.	..	..

Hedge Contracts	Futures. 30-4-25	Settlement Rates 23-4-25.
Bengals May.	408	414
„ July	411	418
Broach, April/May	459	464
„ July/Aug.	463	472
Oomra F.	..	..
Oomra F. G.	..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	443	452

Receipts for the week ending 30th April, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	5525	3674
Oomras	16673	27268
Dholleras	17579	4334
Broach	43052	9346
Southerns	14473	12641
Persians	74	111
Americans	587	..
Egyptians	..	66
East Africans.	1160	4810
Other sorts.	..	..
Total	99123	62250

Exports for the week ending 30th April 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	9108
China	30588
Japan	45082
Coast Ports	1372
Total	86150
Afloat in harbour—Europe	16199
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	38252
Total	54451

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 30 h April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2917276	2899626	2997884	2666318	1985229

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 30th April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.	38822	129003	97480		
Continent	436610	752898	528009	447263	375794
China	212678	160193	284097	261501	168754
Japan	1168791	1097259	1313844	970557	602895
Coast Ports	24285	45284	41981	27415	13347
Totl	1881186	2184647	2265611	1706736	1160790

x Including 9330 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 30th April 1925 .. 10,817 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 30th April 1925 .. .. 9,20,297 Bales.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 1.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	478/80	456	461
Oomra M. G. Fine	440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf	410/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	4 5/20		
„ M. G. F. G.	400/405	403	406
Khandesh Black leaf*	375/80		
Khandwa/Sanavad	390/420		
Jalna/Aurangabad	375/400		
Harda	410/.60		
Ujjain	430/35		
Parbhani*	430/35		
Purna*	430/35		
Nander*	430/40		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi	375/400		
Wardha/Warora	405/70		
Nagpur	470/75		
Katol	470/80		
Adoni*	460/60		
Sindh/American	475/80		
Sangli/Miraj	480/85		
Bagalkot*	460/65		
Coompta	475/80		
Tirupur	515/20		
Kadi Viramgam M.G.F.G.	480/82		
Dhollera* M.G.F.G.	465/70		

*No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 30-4-27 ..	8382000	6389000
„ Yesterday do ..	20000	7000
Exports to date do ..	7413000	5047000
Stock at Ports 24-4-25 ..	755000	52800
„ Interior Towns. do ..	591000	477000
„ Liverpool do ..	1077000	586000
Visible Supply 23-4-25 ..	3169000	1940000
Quantity in Sight do ..	13857000	10501000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
21408	2917276	2899626	2998305

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 23rd April.

1924-25	1923-24
10512	17755

Total Stock in Bombay on 23-4-25 9,27,393 B/s. Last year—9,28,378 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 27th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-192.
Europe	466654	870413	614935
China	215378	157393	28279
Japan	1137681	1067104	1250820
Coast-Ports	22915	43662	3871
Total ..	1842628	2138572	2195207
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	5237	19382	1685
China Japan & Coast ports	47971	27220	10554

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
77-0-0	21-11-9	97-12-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 9 up to 6 down and Liverpool 7 to 2 down. From cables received in this market it appears that the drought in Texas is now broken to a great extent, and that probably sufficient rain has fallen throughout the belt to ensure germination of the seed. We refer our friends to our Weekly Report which is being published to-day for a detailed opinion of the mareket.

We have to inform our friends that we are now Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will be able in consequence to transact business, henceforth, in Liverpool Futures for 5-8 per cent. Brokerage, as against 3-4 per cent. heretofore.

Here the local market opened with July-August Broach at Rs. 462½ and has since declined in an inactive market to Rs. 461.

Sampin closed this morning at the following rates:—May 294.00, July 295.70, October 294.50 these being 3.90, 3.80, and 4.50 down respectively.

Ready Cotton:—The demand yesterday was disappointing.

Marwadi Bazar Fri. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach April-May Rs. 456 July-August Rs. 460½. Bengal May, Rs. 403 July, Rs. 406.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

The tone of the home markets has continued dull and we have to report a further decline in prices as under:—:

		May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
New York	23-4-25	24.16	24.50	24.18	24.09
Do	30-4-25	24.06	24.17	23.79	23.69
		—.10	—.33	—.39	—.40
		May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
Liverpool	23-4-25	13.31	13.41	13.22	13.06
Do	30-4-25	12.64	12.79	12.71	12.62
		—.67	—.62	—.51	—.44

During the week satisfactory rain is reported to have fallen in large portions of the Belt and much of the drought has been relieved for the time being. Reports however are so contradictory it is difficult too find out the exact state of affairs in Texas. This state of course is so large in area as to explain the report being received. As recently as two days ago our New York agents who are very closely in touch with the position cabled us that only 50 per cent. of Texas had received enough rain to allow seed germination Whatever has been happening we do know that the Eastern portion of the Belt has had a good start on an increased acreage whilst the Western portion is deficient in subsoil moisture and has had a late start. The effect of these factors will come fully to light later in the season. Meantime sentiment has been very much against the market and had the recent rains brought the desired relief the market would have declined more than it did. Liverpool has been weaker than New York owing to the improvement in the cross rate and to long liquidation of near months. In view of the many contradictory reports which are being received it is very difficult to give advice at the present time. Between now and the autumn crop prospects will fluctuate according to weather conditions but should these be only average with the poor start in the West, the absence of subsoil moisture, and the probable larger presence of boll weevil this season we think the chances are all in favour of a crop smaller than was obtained last year.

The local market continues in the doldrums. Local operators do not understand the action of the American market and as a result they are content to adopt a policy of masterdly inactivity. Exporters are quiet and can make little headway as holders of ready cotton show no great inclination to reduce their prices. Local Mills still remain out of the market owing to their inability to dispose of their manfactured goods. Unless conditions improve and at the moment there is no sign of this happening we can expect them to continue their hand to mouth buying policy. Arrivals are now falling off and as the remaining stock in India is not large we do not look for much alteration in prices unless there is an appreciable change in the price level in America.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, April 30.

Wool sales closed to-day sold 17,617 bales.

Vicanere first white lowest 20d.

Highest 22d.

Vicanere average white lowest 18d.

Highest 19½d.

Kandahar First white lowest 19d.

Highest 20½d.

Kandahar medium white lowest 15d.

Highest 18d.

Market closed easy.

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EASH INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 1

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	743	279,251	334,653
Central India	1,202	309,254	291,174
Barsi and Nagar	327	185,447	183,804
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	92,513	98,027
Berar	1,170	541,939	604,204
Central Provinces	159	247,591	243,211
Total Oomras	3,653	1,655,995	1,755,073
Dholera	5,351	168,574	144,963
N. W. Provinces	..	129,342	120,506
Rajputana	779	63,170	74,108
Sind-Punjab	522	348,071	300,006
Broach	9,196	372,462	288,453
Coompta & Dharwar	1,536	66,267	110,245
Westerns-Northerns	391	45,894	51,228
Coconada	..	1,245	110
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	13,186	18,561
Persian	40	3,921	5,493
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	36,013	30,064
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	21,468	29,17,276	2,899,628

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales,	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd April. This year	Last Year.
Europe	1,049	466,654	852,89
Japan & China	10,250	1,305,799	1,224,49
Coast Ports	500	22,915	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,512	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	50,509	44,053
Total	11,799	1,856,389	2,182,862

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	BALES TENDERED 1-5-25	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	404	..	..	..	..
„ „ „	July	407	..	..	..	..
„ „ Broach	A.-M.	458	457	456	100	7,200
„ „ „	Jy.-Ag.	462½	461	460½	..	..

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

Money continues in keen demand with the call rate at 6½ per cent., one month fixed at per cent., two months at 6 per cent. and three to six months at 5½ per cent. The present demand seems likely to continue for some time although the Imperial Bank's current statement indicates a return of funds to trade centres from up-country. It is reported that the Bank has repaid Rs. 2 crores out of Rs. 8 crores borrowed from the Government under the Paper Currency Act. If the influx of funds continues, it is probable that within a few weeks time a further Rs. 2 crores will be repaid to Government after which the Bank rate may be lowered to per cent.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 24th April 1925 shows an increase of Rs. 283.69 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 20,16,31,000 the percentage being 19.57 as compared with 17.06 a week ago. Loans and Inland Bills have declined by Rs. 27.36 lakhs and Rs. 147.43 lakhs respectively; while Cash credits show an increase of Rs. 52.66 lakhs. The Government Deposits are up by Rs. 224.44 lakhs, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 91.86 lakhs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at per cent.

In the gilt-edged market rates have been easier and the volume of business passing as limited. 3½ per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 67-13. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, were put through at Rs. 97-13 and Rs. 98-11. 4 per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, were placed at Rs. 103 and Rs. 104-6. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 100-11 and Rs. 101-1; 1930 are quoted at Rs. 102-10 and 1932 at Rs. 103-14. 6% per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 107-4.

The Currency figures as at April 22nd show a decrease of Rs. 53.87 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 182.58 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 58.81 lakhs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at 22.31 and 6.73 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes under Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act) is 55.89.

A notable event of the week was the presentation last Tuesday of the British Budget. Among other important lectures, the Chancellor announced an immediate return to the gold standard and emphasised the fact that the present was the most favourable moment to do so. He proposed to introduce a bill providing for the conversion of Bank of England and Treasury notes into gold but only at the option of the former. He also stated that the amalgamation of the Bank and Treasury notes would be deferred until sufficient experience had been gained on the working of a free international gold market on a gold reserve of about £150 million sterling. He further stated that the Treasury has accumulated the 166 million dollars required for meeting this year's debt payments to America. The British Government, as a further emergency protective measure, has arranged for a gold credit with the U. S. A. upto 300 million dollars with the probability that this limit will be extended if found necessary. Along with Great Britain, Holland, the Dutch Indies, Australia and New Zealand were acting almost simultaneously. Sweden and Canada were already on a gold standard, while South Africa had notified its intention to revert to a gold basis on the 1st July. The Chancellor announced that in addition to these countries Germany, Austria and Hungary were already basing their new currency on gold.

Early in the year, H. E. the Viceroy stated that the Government of India intends to appoint an authoritative committee as soon as world economic factors present a sufficiently stable aspect to justify the formulation of a new policy. Now that almost all important countries have returned or contemplate a resumption of the gold standard, it is to be hoped that the currency committee which will be appointed in the next few months will determine a ratio to link the rupee either directly or indirectly to gold that will serve the best interests of India as a whole.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange after opening steady eased somewhat during the middle of the week but shows improvement at the close. The rate for ready T. T. declined from 1s. 5-7/8d. to 1s 5-13/16d. but at the close sellers are quoting 1s. 5-27/32d. Forward rates were easier at 1s. 5-13/16d. for May 1s. 5-3/4d. for June, while, for July to September there were reluctant sellers at 1s. 5-9/4d. but these too are closing steadier. Export bills were scarce and the present monetary stringency is responsible for the continued steadiness. The Bullion demand is still trivial.

The dollar sterling exchange advanced sharply from 4.80 3-8 dols. to 4.84 5-8 dols. in immediate response to Mr. Churchill's statement with regard to the gold standard. The present rate is a new high record since 19 and is approximately the same as pre-war level. French francs close at 92.78, Belgian francs at 95.50 and the Italian lira at 118.

GOLD.

Pronounced weakness developed in the gold market during the period under report with a decline of about 4 annas a tola and the occasional rallies were only a tona and the occasional rallies were only of a temporary nature. A rising dollar sterling exchange and the news of last Wednesday's announcement were the chief causes for the sharp decline in the rates. Cable advices from London state that gold will be obtainable at 84/11½d. per oz. fine and sovereigns at par. At the lower levels reached the market appeared steady but uncertain in view of the irregularity of sterling exchange which has now become the determining factor in gold. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 86s. 3d. and 84s. 11½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 23-13-3 and Rs. 21-9-0 for ready, Rs. 21-14-3 and Rs. 21-10-3 for 9th May settlement and Rs. 21-15-3 and Rs. 21-11-6 for 7th June settlement. Sovereigns have declined from Rs. 13-12-3 to Rs. 13-10 for ready and forward. The daily off-take averages about 40,000 tolas and the stock is approximated at 18 lakhs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £28,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4 ,68,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 3,78 644 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected for about £1,72,500.

SILVER.

The fluctuations in the silver market were unimportant, the gold market claiming most attention. The tone of the market at the close is steady in view of the improved upcountry off-take. China and America have taken a comparatively small interest this week. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London was steady about 3s. 0-5/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 71-1 and 70-12 for ready, Rs. 71-4 and Rs 70-15 for 13th May settlement and Rs. 71-6 and Rs 71-2 for 11th June settlement. The off-take has improved and averages some 400 bars a day while stocks are estimated at about 9,000 bars excluding arrivals. The Incoming mail is expected to bring about £. 1,25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 2,75,000 The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2714 bars and Rs. 1,37,219 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £. 40,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Cotton Mill shares were generally quiet with the exception of Bombay Dyeing, Century and Fazulbhoy Mill shares which show some improvement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1,070—1,117-8. Century Rs. 528-12—556-4—548-12; Central India Rs. 492-8—485; Crescent Rs. 233-12—226-4—227-8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 937-8—945—542-8—952-8; New Great Rs. 337-8—340—335—342-8; Pearls Rs. 540—543-12—540; Simplex Rs. 152-8—161-4—160; and Swadeshi Rs. 610—635—620.

Prices in the miscellaneous section were generally maintained. Andhra Valley were quoted at Rs. 477-8. Tata Ordinary have declined from Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 12-8, while deferreds are steady round Rs. 43-12. Tata Hydros show a decline of about Rs. 30. Cement shares were quiet. Bandis quoted Rs. 7-12, Katni Ord. Rs. 51-4 with Defds. at Rs. 140. Railway shares continue steady at last quotation.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Bank shares have improved to Rs. 1,412-8 with contributories to Rs. 356-4. Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 73-12 and the quotation for Central Bank shares is about Rs. 22-12.

WOOLSALES.

Liverpool Apl. 29.

Woolsales closed to-day.

Sold 17,617 bales.

Vicanere first white lowest	20d.
highest	22d.
Vicanere Average white lowest	18d.
highest	19 1/2d.
Kandahar first white lowest	19d.
highest	20 1/2d.
Kandahar medium white lowest	15d.
highest	18d.

Market closed easy.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Quarterly General Meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Government Fellowship Lecture by Prof. Shapurshaw Hormusji Hodivala, (fourth lecture) Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Hall, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Call sign 2 FV—wave length 387 metres.

SANITATION ROUND.

A party of those interested in the Sanitation of the City will start from the League's Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), and will visit some places in the D and E Wards.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 1st May 1925. Total Mortality (exclusive of Stillborn) 85.

Small-pox 1 attack 1 death.

Total Mortality this day last year 85.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Wadi Bandar Branch of G. I. P. Railway Staff Union will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at Dirabag near C. P. Tank under the presidency of Mr. C. K. Bole, M. L. C.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. B. P. Metaye will conduct the morning Divine Service at 7-30 a.m.

Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Uga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd inst.

UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY.

Members of the Universal Helping Society will pay a visit to the Prince of Wales Museum to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., when Mr. Luckshmidas Moolji will explain some Historical things at that time.

GHAT-KOPAR NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The annual gathering and prize distribution of the Ghat-Kopar National (Girls') School, conducted by the Ghat-Kopar Village Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in Sheth Hemraj Zhinai's Bungalow Ghat-Kopar. Sheth Shoorji Vallabhdas will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S ZOROASTRIAN ASSN.

The annual grand gathering of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay will be held at the Albless Bag to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Meneckji P. Broacha when a programme of Jashan, Music skits and speeches will be gone through. All Parsees are welcome.

PROF. HODIVALA'S LECTURE.

Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, M. A., Principal, Baheudin College, Junagadh who has been appointed the Government Fellowship Lecturer for the current year will deliver the fourth of his series of five public lectures on "Parsi History" at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute, (1st floor) 99 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Sat.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

REPORTED THEFT.

One Kashibai residing in a brothel on the first floor of a house at 13th lane Kamatipura has lodged a complaint with the police of house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments, currency notes, cash and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 700. It appears that on Tuesday the complainant locked her room at about 10 a.m. and proceeded to Hornby Vellard. On her return at 4 p.m. she found her room ransacked and the above mentioned property stolen.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" arrived London on Thursday, the 30th ultimo.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 18th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 1st inst. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

NEW STEAMER "RANPURA" OPEN TO PUBLIC.

It has been arranged for the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Ranpura" to be available for inspection by the Public on Wednesday, the 6th May 1925 between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. at No. 2 Alexandra Dock.

Those wishing to view the steamer can obtain Permits at a cost of One Rupee per person for inspection on that date only on applying to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The whole proceeds realised will be given to the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute Bombay.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswaranauda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday) and will also give a public discourse on "The Narada Bhakti Sutras" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the same day.

Swami Viswananda will give a public discourse on the Gita at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), the 3rd inst. The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

APOLLO STREET TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON VICTIM.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Krishna Bakoo who succumbed in the J. J. Hospital to the injuries which he received in a house collapse on Wednesday last at Apollo Street, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Major A. B. DeSouza Resident Surgeon, G. T. Hospital described eight injuries on the deceased's body and said in his opinion death was due to shock and haemorrhage following rupture of the liver and multiple injuries.

Dawoodbhai Noorbhai, a contractor for demolishing buildings, after being duly warned that whatever he said might be considered against him, said he had taken the contract of demolishing an old house at Apollo Street which is said to have been purchased by the Baroda Bank. He took the contract from an engineer whose name he did not know but his brother Abdul Hussein knew it. The engineer gave order to demolish the building. The deceased was one of the labourers employed at the work. On Wednesday morning nine men and two women were engaged in doing the work. Witness supervised the work of demolition personally and when the building collapsed witness had been for his tiffin work in witness's absence. Under witness's supervision necessary props to support the building during the recess of the second floor on the front wall which was being demolished.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS.

At the Empress there is being shown the film which was such a great attraction last week at the Empire—the film founded on Sir James Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton." The story is the familiar one of the aristocratic party cast upon a desert island, where the butler takes charge of things and does the "bossing." But with the return to civilization all things are altered. Then there is blue blood as well as red blood, and in the conditions of things of to-day it sometimes seems that blue blood is of more importance than red blood.

THE EMPIRE.

Those who like a strong sex film will find one at the Empire in "Her Husband's Trademark," in which Gloria Swanson is the star. This particular woman was meant to be a shimmering advertisement for her husband's prosperity. That was all she meant to him. For her woman's heart, he gave her gowns and jewels and pleasures, and then another and a better man offered her love. The result was the sort of result that might be expected.

The film is described as a vivid romance of modern married life. It features a thrilling raid by Mexican bandits—the scene is laid in the land of broncho-busting—and there is a flight across the border, and a most soul-stirring love scene in the lost forest.

It is a film with "pep" in which red blood rather than blue blood is predominant. It may not appeal to all, but it will certainly appeal to many.

THE LITTLEJOHNS.

The programme at the Excelsior is similar to that of last week—a combination of cinema and vaudeville, the latter being supplied by the Littlejohns and the former represented by a couple of bright comedies. The Littlejohns have during their stay at the Excelsior achieved considerable popularity. It is in many respects a novel entertainment which they present and certainly an artistic one, and the frequent changes have enhanced the interest. The dancing of the lady has been the greatest attraction—she is a dancer of no ordinary merit—and the juggling are of the kind who always sustain the interest.

THE WEST-END.

For six years the world has waited to see "The Masquerader" in films—just as Richard Walton Tully presented it on the stage, just as Guy Bates Post created the dual roles of John Chilcote, M.P., and John Loder. Now all those things have happened at once. "The Masquerader" has come to the screen with redoubled force. It is as outstanding among motion pictures as it was among stage dramas. It grips, and thrills and fascinates in a way few productions on stage or screen have ever done. And, added to that, it is an artistic masterpiece. Directed by James Young with a cast of unrivalled ability to support Mr. Post, "The Masquerader" will be listed among the three finest pictures of the season . . . . . and it is doubtful if there will be any to surpass it. It commences its run at the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road) to-night and this week.

THE WELLINGTON.

Filmdom's latest defiance of geographical boundaries has been performed by B. P. Schulberg in his Tom Forman Production, "Shadows," playing at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week.

To catch the necessary atmosphere for the play which is an adaptation of Wilbur Daniel Steele's prize story, "Ching Ching, Chinaman," Mr. Schulberg has figuratively turned the country upside down and temporarily planted the Cape Cod village of Urkey in sunny California. When plans for the production were being outlined it seemed imperative to transport the entire company, props, etc., from Los Angeles to Massachusetts. Shortly before their departure Mr. Schulberg was invited on a fishing trip and during his brief vacation from the studio he found the exact location he wanted for Urkey.

When casting for the film was begun, California supplied types as native to New England as though they had been found in one of those tittle fishing towns which dot the Atlantic Coast from Rhode Island to Maine. The actors and actresses chosen possess all the austere and provincial characteristics which Mr. Steele so minutely described in "Ching China Chinaman." Harrison Ford plays the young minister, Marguerite De La Motte is the girl, Walter Long makes a sea captain brutal enough to dominate any fishing fleet, John Sainpols portrays the hypocritical character of Nate Snow, the richest man of village, and last but by no means least, Lon Chaney, that magician of make-up and gripping acting, achieves the triumph of his remarkable career in the drawing he gives Yen Sin, the central figure of the drama.

PATHE CINEMA.

Harold Lloyd is undoubtedly the most consistent performer in the movies, a tireless young man in horn rimmed glasses whose energy and ingenuity are on view twelve months in the year. He is indeed the pet comedian of the public who will be pleased to see his latest production "Bumping into Broadway." The comedy as usual is full of laughter from beginning to end.

"At the Brink" and "Should she become Secretary to a politician" and both realistic short story pictures each complete in itself. Corinne Grant the heroine of the story is again confronted with a new problem for the future and she appeals to the mystic China man to disclose her position in each case. Wong stirs the sands and the future is unfolded. Corinne again faces perils and has many narrow escapes from death. In addition to these pictures there is the Pathe Pictorial and Pathe Gazette which need no comment.

TRAIN DISASTER IN PURSSIA.

BERLIN, April 30.

Thirty to forty persons are reported to have been killed and many injured as a result of derailment of the Eydtkuhnen Express between the stations of Swaroschin and Preussisch Stargard in Prussia.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF THE SMASH.

LONDON, May 1.

Berlin.—It has been ascertained so far that 24 have been killed and 20 injured as the result of the railway smash mentioned earlier. It is reported that it is due to some unknown persons removing bolts from the sleepers on the line. The train was manned by Polish personnel.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND SUNDERDAS COLLEGE.

SELECTION OF STAFF.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Medical Relief Committee have made the following report regarding the selection of the Staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

According to the provisions of the Municipal Act the appointments carrying emoluments of Rs. 500 and above per month have to be made by the Corporation and those carrying emoluments below Rs. 500 per month by the Commissioner, who has agreed to accept the decision of the Committee in the matter of selection and to make the appointments accordingly. There are only 4 appointments of whole-time Professors falling in the first category. As to the rest of the appointments the question being of public interest the Committee consider it necessary to apprise the Corporation of the selections made by them for the acceptance of the Commissioner.

By Corporation Resolution, the Committee have been asked to consider the question as to whether the distinction between the Senior and Junior posts for the Honorary appointments at the Hospital as appeared in the Schedule should be done away with. As regards this question Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the College and the Hospital, who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that so far as the Hospital is concerned looking at the qualifications of the various gentlemen selected by the Sub-Committee it will be desirable to omit the designations of Associate Professors as applied to some Honorary Physicians and Surgeons. They all should be put on an equal footing and should have an equal distribution of work both in the wards and in the out-patients. The Committee entirely agree with Dr. Mehta's suggestion and recommend that all the medical gentlemen working at the Hospital should be put on the same level and be called Physicians, Surgeons, etc., respectively, and that as regards the appointments in the College the designation of Professor should be applied only to the four medical gentlemen who would be in whole-time charge of their respective subjects, viz. (1) Anatomy, (2) Physiology, (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacology and (4) Pathology and Bacteriology; that the designation of the Associate Professors be applied only to the additional 4 posts proposed to be created for assisting the whole-time Professors in teaching at the College the technical subjects mentioned above and that the rest of the Senior College staff (Honorary) be called Lecturers.

In the Schedule an allowance of Rs. 300 per month has been fixed for Part-time Associate Professors and of Rs. 150 to Lecturers. In view of the above recommendation that all Honorary Lecturers, Physicians and Surgeons, etc., should be brought on the same level, the Committee are of opinion that excepting in the case of 4 additional posts of Associate Professors, the allowances to be paid to them should also be uniform. They therefore recommend that a Carriage Allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem be paid to each instead of Rs. 300 each in some cases and Rs. 150 in others as Honorarium and that the Schedule be varied accordingly. As the Honorary Physicians and Surgeons, etc., will now be drawing less allowances and as the four technical and some other new posts have been recommended to be created, the Schedule as passed by Corporation will have to be changed accordingly. The Committee therefore recommend that the Schedule be revised as shown in the accompanying statement.

To avoid misunderstanding and confusion of duties, the Committee consider it necessary that it should be clearly laid down that the six Physicians and the six Surgeons as well as the other medical staff should teach in their particular subjects and that the various subjects may be grouped or sub-divided into different heads as will be found necessary from time to time and distributed among the staff by themselves or if need be by the College Council and that the Physicians and Surgeons etc. should also attend to out-door patients by turns. The Committee also consider it necessary to lay down that the medical staff proposed to be appointed on the College and Hospital should have no connection whatever with any other teaching institutions in the City such as the J J Hospital and the Grant Medical College, the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and the National Medical College.

As regards the appointments of the whole-time Professors the Committee beg to make the following recommendations:—Professor of Physiology:—The Committee recommend that Dr. S. P. Niyogi, be appointed as Professor of Physiology. Dr. Niyogi is at present serving as Professor of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta. If Dr. Niyogi cannot take up the appointment the Committee recommend that Dr. D. S. Ajinkya, who is at present tutor in Physiology, Grant Medical College, be appointed to the post.

Professor of Anatomy:—The Committee recommend that Dr. R. P. Koppikar be appointed as Professor of Anatomy. Dr. Koppikar is at present full time Lecturer in Anatomy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School, Poona. If Dr. Koppikar cannot take up the appointment the Committee recommend that Dr. Nowroji J. Bandorawalla, who is Honorary Surgeon to in-patients, Sir J. J. Hospital, be appointed to the post.

Professor of Pharmacology:—The Committee recommend that Dr. A. S. Paranjpe who is at present practising in Nagpur for over 7 years be appointed as Professor of Pharmacology.

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology:—The Committee recommend that Dr. V. R. Khanolkar be appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology. The terms on which he has offered his services are (1) that he should be given a salary of Rs. 700-50-1,200 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 500 all along his period of service such personal allowance being counted for the purpose of Provident Fund Contributions. (2) that he should be given permission to express his opinion on matters strictly pathological and bacteriological needing an expert opinion (the exact nature of the investigations which he could undertake to be determined later on by the College Council and 40 per cent. of the proceeds of these examinations to go to the Municipality) and (3) that if the above terms are acceptable to the Municipality he will resign his post in the Grant Medical College and take up his duties at the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College from January, 1926. The Committee have carefully considered these terms and beg to recommend that Dr. Khanolkar be appointed as Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology on the terms proposed by him and that he be allowed private practice as stated by him after the second year of his service. If Dr. Khanolkar cannot take up the appointment the Committee recommend that Dr. F. N. Kapadia, who is at present a lecturer in Pathology, Grant Medical College, be appointed to the post.

The Committee are of opinion that over and above the posts sanctioned in the schedule four new posts to be styled as Associate Professors of (1) Physiology and Bio-Chemistry, (2) Anatomy, Histology and Embriology, (3) Pathology and (4) Bacteriology are necessary with a view to giving substantial help to the full-time Professors in the discharge of their respective duties. They therefore recommend that these four new posts be created on the emoluments sanctioned in the schedule viz., Rs. 300 per month. In anticipation of the Corporation's sanction to these posts the Committee have selected the following gentlemen to fill up these posts:—

Dr. D. S. Ajinkya—Associate Professor of Physiology and Bio-Chemistry; Dr. G. M. Gurulkar—Associate Professor of Anatomy Histology and Embriology. Dr. F. N. Kapadia—Associate Professor of General Pathology; Dr. B. B. Vodl—Associate Professor of Bacteriology.

For the posts of Honorary Physicians, Surgeons, etc., the Committee have selected the following gentlemen for the respective posts:—

Drs. M. D. D. Gilder, P. C. Bharucha, A. S. Erulkar, P. T. Patel, L. D. Dhavle, and Jivraj N. Mehta.

The Committee have also selected the following three medical gentlemen for filling in the above posts of Honorary Physicians in the event of any of the six selected candidates not being able to take up the appointments:—

Drs. R. D. Chinoy, R. B. Bilimoria and B. S. Kanga. Drs. G. V. Deshmukh, A. F. Bacha, R. N. Cooper, Tribhuvan O. Shah, R. D. Shirvalkar, and V. L. Parmer.

Besides these six medical gentlemen the Committee have also selected Dr. Haridas J. Bhatia and Dr. S. B. Gadgil for appointment in the event of any of the foregoing six gentlemen not accepting the appointment.

In the Schedule of appointments, there is a provision for one Part-time Professor and one Part-time Associate Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology but the Sub-Committee in recommending the names of Dr. N. A. Purandare and Dr. H. Dess for these posts, have recommended that in addition to these two posts there should be a Lady Doctor to be designated as Honorary Medical Officer for the hospital only and in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction to the creation of this post, have recommended that Dr. Mrs. Bossibai J. B. Dadabhoy be appointed to the post. The Committee agree with the Sub-Committee's recommendations and recommend that the two male Lecturers be styled as Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and that an additional post of Honorary Medical Officer be created. They have also selected Dr. Miss Jerucha Jhirad for appointment to the post in case Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy does not accept it.

The Committee have selected Dr. K. P. Ratnakar and Dr. G. T. Mody as Ophthalmic Surgeons.

In the original schedule the post of one Lecturer has been sanctioned for (1) Hygiene and (2) Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence. The Committee are of opinion that it would be difficult for one Lecturer to teach both the subjects. They therefore recommend that an additional post of a Lecturer of Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence be created. In anticipation of sanction to the creation of this post the Committee have selected Dr. J. S. Nerurkar as Lecturer of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine (Honorary) and Dr. A. K. Turner as Lecturer of Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.

The Committee have selected Dr. M. G. Kher as Lecturer of Anaesthetics (Honorary).

The Committee have selected Dr. Tribhuvan O. Shah as Lecturer of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases (Honorary).

The Committee are of opinion that one post of Honorary Lecturer as proposed in the Schedule will be quite inadequate in view of the fact that the College and the Hospital being situated in a part of the City where poorer class of people reside there will be a large number of cases for treatment of dental complaints from these people. They therefore recommend that one more appointment in Dentistry be created. In anticipation of sanction to the creation of this post the Committee have selected Dr. H. G. Moghe and Dr. D. M. Desai as Lecturers of Dentistry.

The Committee have selected Dr. J. B. Desai as Radiologist. The Committee have selected Dr. M. D. Joshi for the apointment if Dr. Desai does not accept it.

The Committee have selected Dr. A. G. Rebello as Lecturer of Dermatology and Venereology.

With regard to the appointment of a Hospital Secretary on the administrative staff of the Hospital, the Committee had recommended in their twenty-sixth report, dated the 17th November 1924, that it was necessary that the pay of the post should be fixed at Rs. 300—25—500. This report was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. The Committee have carefully reconsidered this question and beg to recommend that the recommendation made in their previous report be approved.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has done distinct service to the Indian textile industry by fearlessly pointing out some of the glaring defects and defalcations in the management of the mills honourable exceptions exclaimed. To-day, the position is such that the agents should "awake and arise or be for ever fallen." To revive the mill industry, the following factors are indispensable:—

(1) Let the agents realize that they are "Trustees" and not proprietors of the mills.

(2) That they must be Swadeshi first and last.

(3) As such, they cannot put on foreign fineries and expect others to buy their mill cloth.

(4) They must combine and buy unginned cotton on spot.

(5) They must help Co-operative Societies and get kapas through them.

(6) They must try and offer their cloth in part exchange of kapas.

(7) They must come to terms with the cloth merchants.

(8) They must support Indian Banks, Indian Insurance Companies, Indian made stores, Indian experts and Indian auditors.

(9) They must cease to rely on the Bureaucracy for protection and property. They must make common cause with the Nationalists.

(10) Through Co-operative Societies or similar agencies they must supply their yarn on easy terms to weavers.

(11) Through their Association, or their group they must send travelling Agents—experts of course—to Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine and Africa.

(12) They must ascertain through experts how Japan can take away cheaper cotton and dump here finer goods and ascertain the improvement in mechanism and adopt it.

(13) Above all, they must give up speculation; purify their administration; think and work for their company only; be a Swadeshi first and last; and the Cotton Industry is safe. If they don't mend, they and their children will be liable for the tragic end.

ANOTHER G. I. P. RLY. COLLISION.

NORMAL WORKING TO BE RESUMED AT 8 P. M.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Kalyan, wires under date 1st May, 1925:—

A down goods train parted and the front portion rolled back and collided with the rear portion at No. 2 tunnel of Thull Ghat capsizing 4 wagons which blocked the line necessitating the transhipment of 11 down and 12 up passengers trains. No one was injured. Normal working is expected to resume at 20 hours.—A.P.

BEHAR AND WAKF ACT.

PATNA, April 30.

The Government of Behar and Orissa have now decided to appoint a Committee with Sir Mahomed Fakruddin, Minister for Education as Chairman to consider the draft rules of the Musalman Waqf Act of 1923 and the criticisms received on them.—A. P.

FOR SUPPORTING BENGAL'S BLACK ACT.

BURMA M. L. A' S. ACTION CONDEMNED.

RANGOON, April 30.

A largely attended mass meeting held in Etyche Square under the chairmanship of U. Tok Kyi, M.L.A. passed resolutions one of which condemned the action of Mr. L. C. Naidu, M.L.A. for supporting the Bengal Ordinance Bill in the Legislative Assembly and demanding his immediate resignation. It further reiterated that the President was the real representative of Burma in every sense.

IMPERSONATING NAWAB OF BELLA.

A CHEAT GETS 3 MONTHS' S. I.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, convicted Mir Abdul Rasul Ahem Khan, a respectable looking young man of cheating and sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment. It was alleged that the accused went to a Marwari firm and by representing that he was the Nawab of Bella, district Poona, and that money was due to him from the Collector of Poona and induced the complainant to part with jewellery and silk worth Rs. 2,217-4.

GERMAN FLOATING DOCKS FOR BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 30.

At question time in the Commons, to-day, Mr. Bridgeman pointed out that four large floating docks had been handed over to Britain by Germany, one of which had been sold and two were being utilised, one each at Malta and Singapore. The fourth was at present surplus, and, therefore, in the interests of economy it would be sold. The question of its use at one of the English dockyards had been considered but the opinion was held that the best thing was to dispose of it now.—Reuter's Special.

RATES OF PAY TO MARRIED OFFICERS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 30.

In the Commons, to-day, replying to a question of Mr. Gates whether the new rates of pay and allowances to married officers in India, who were under thirty, were less favourable than those granted by the British Government in 1919, Lord Winterton stated that he did not think Government intended to exclude from the married rates any officer entitled to them under the British rules, but as the Government of India's announcement on the revised rates had aroused doubt in the case of a small class of officers who were entitled, under the British rules, to the married rates though still under thirty, the point was being taken up with them.—Reuter's Special.

STORM NEAR TRIVANDRUM.

LIGHTNING KILLS ONE MARRIAGE GUEST.

TRIVANDRUM, April 30.

A severe storm occurred yesterday on the sea-coast. At a marriage function at Veli near Trivandrum a building was struck by lightning which killed one guest and inflicted severe injuries on eighteen others.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

Viscount Fitzalan has been appointed Knight of the Garter.—Reuter.

The standard production of rubber exportable at the minimum rate of the duty from the Ceylon Straits and the Malay States for the next quarter has been fixed at 65 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

Prince George has left for Marseilles to join the Peninsular and Oriental liner for China. He will travel via Bombay.—Reuter.

The steamer "Clan Murdoch" loading at Birkenhead for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta has caught fire in number four hold. Fire brigade is attending.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In the share market jutes opened strong and a reaction soon set in owing to the sudden rise that took place the day before. There was not much business in the heavier issues but on the whole an easier feeling was reflected. Towards the afternoon the market rallied. Coals and teas accounted for a meagre turnover at about last rates. In miscellaneous on fresh features were revealed. Government securities were quiet with little doing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 67-13, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99-5; 5 per cent. war bonds 1928 100-8.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 70.

Cottons:—Agra United Re. 1.

Jutes:—Alexandra 390, Auckland 276-8, Bally pref 103, Barnagore 180-8, Birla 7-10, Champdany 200, Cheviot 279-8, Clive 44, Craigord 5, Craig pref 114, Delhousie 437, Fort William 415-8, Gouripore 784, Howrah 44-10, Hukumchand pref 73, Kamarhatty 575, Kinnison 990, Lansdowne 389, National 30-4, Naihati 516, Presidency 7-8, Standard 455, Union 843-8, Waverley ord 6-8, Waverley pref 119.

Coals:—Gopalichuck 8-4, North Damuda 6, Patmohna Re. 1, Talcher 6-6.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 3-12, Kumardhui Engineering pref 6, Marshall and Co., 3-2, British India Corporation ord 4-4, British India Corporation pref 108, Burmah Finance and Mining 3-8.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 30-4, Namburnadi 12, Rutema 18, Teen Ali 16-12, Tirrihannah 20.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen-sixteenth uence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence.—A. P.

SPORTING NEWS

1000 GUINEAS STAKE.

SAUCY SUE COMES FIRST.

LONDON, May 1.

The One Thousand Guineas has resulted as follows:—

SAUCY SUE	1
MISS GADABOUT	2
FIROUZE MAHAL	3

—Reuter.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS PROBABLE S

LONDON, April 30.

The following are the probable starters with jockeys for the One Thousand Guineas:—Saucy Sue (Bullock); Miss Gadabout (Brennan); Doorstop (Beary); Vera (Jellise); Lemnos (J. Leach); Explosion (McLachlan junior); Applause (Wragg); Firouze Mahal (Carslake); Swastika (Elliott); Palma Bay (Weston); Santa Savina (Donoghue); Kalindi (jockey not yet decided).—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 30.

The following are the results of Association Football matches played in the League to-day:—Second Division.—Southampton two Bradford City nil. Third Division Southern.—Swansea one, Reading nil.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 30.

At Albert Hall, to-night, in a 20 round contest at eight stone two, Elky Clarke, British Flyweight Champion, knocked out young Johnny Brown, in the last round.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL CRISIS.

NO DECISION.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

No definite decision had been arrived at regarding the recent Calcutta football crisis. Both parties have had several private meetings and a good deal of correspondence has taken place between them. At the meeting held this evening the Calcutta Football League decided to invite the seceding clubs to another meeting to be held tomorrow.—A. P. Special.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

LAHORE, April 30.

According to a communique issued today by the North Western Railway Union the Ludhiana and Shorkot loco running shed and carriage and traffic staff have struck work completely and that there have been no cases of going back to work at Lahore. On the other hand the official statement issued by the Agent this evening says that the trouble has not spread further in spite of desperate efforts at Lyallpur, Ludhiana and Kotri, that the train services remain in full swing and there have been no restrictions in the booking of goods. Notice of discharge has been issued to absentees and these notices intimate that the administration is prepared to re-engage a proportion of absentees by selection. It is open to all absentees to apply individually for re-engagement at their time office or other place where they ordinarily report for work.—A. P.

STRIKE AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

LAHORE ASSOCIATION'S REPLY TO COL. GIDNEY.

LAHORE, April 30.

Mr. H. Pounde, President of the Anglo-Indian Association Lahore, has sent to-day the following telegram to Col. Gidney, President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Europeans Association, India, Calcutta in reply to his wire regarding the attitude Europeans and Anglo-Indians should adopt in North Western Railway strike now in progress in the Punjab:—

"Thanks telegram, Committee vigilent, Anglo-Indian domiciled community loyal core."

Mr. Pounde has also addressed a letter to the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, in which he says that he and his Committee will be very pleased to do anything to help the Railway and assures the Agent that the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European staff are loyal and sincere-wish that the trouble on the railway will soon be settled.—A. P.

B. I. S. N. WORKSHOP.

3,000 WORKMEN "DOWN TOOLS."

CALCUTTA, April 30.

About 3,000 workmen of the Gardenreach Workshop of the B.I.S.N. Company, Salkea Howrah struck work, on Tuesday. The cause of the strike is said to be the introduction of the payment of wages by the contract system instead of the daily wages system. It is stated that about a fortnight ago the work of constructing a steamer was taken up by the Company, and it had to be finished within a certain time. The authorities asked the workers to accept wages on the contract system for this particular work, but they refused and "downed tools." Aout 200 men are still working. The strikers are peaceful and orderly.—A. P.

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(2) SULTAN BROS., Bhendi Bazar. Sunday, 3rd May, 4 p.m. (S.T.)

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE

Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1925.

THE NEXT MOVE.

In rhythmic manner Reuter is cabling out empty news of momentous aspect regarding Lord Reading's interviews with Lord Birkenhead. The Viceroy arrives in London and Reuter tells us of the opinion of Lord Meston about the peril of proceeding further with reform in India; Lord Reading meets the Secretary of State and there is a stirring message about that prosaic circumstance; there are credible hints about Lord Reading obtaining an extension of office in India in preference to inferior prospects in Palestine, and the story is cabled out as a "gesture" to Indians. We are not very much impressed by the driblets of news thus conveyed for our benefit and understanding. In consonance with these pointless indications, Anglo-Indian papers like the "Englishman" and the "Madras Mail" are speculating upon the inwardness of Lord Reading's visit to England. In the sum of events Lord Reading, we fear, will be found to have enjoyed a nice holiday, and it is advisable for us to look for nothing out of the exigible politics of a Liberal Viceroy who knows to tend his sails to the varying weather of England. The confusion of party politics in India goes a long way in lending an enigmatic touch of potency to the Viceroy's holiday. Pundit Motilal explains the delinquencies of the Independents while the leader of the Independents is supposed to have an idea as to the purport of Lord Reading's excursion in the name of reform in India. These Homeric duels of lawyer-like fluency are no doubt interesting, though, for the present, people are more inclined to expect some good out of Whitehall pourparlers than to judge between the merits of the parties who fight in the legislatures. Have the expectations any plausible chance of success? The stir following Mr. C. R. Das' honestly stale assurance about the wrong and futility of violence was met by Lord Birkenhead with an invitation. Lord Birkenhead resembles Mr. Foster whose coachman described him as a "harbitrary gent"; in his arbitrary way Lord Birkenhead invited Mr. Das to "come forward" and co-operate with the Government. The news went about that the Secretary of State had issued a gentlemanly invitation to Mr. Das while the speech was merely a dictatorial demand for surrender and an assent to the rule of lawlessness and bandit-diarchy. There was no chance of good coming out of such an "invitation" garnished with superficial civility and sanctimonious presumption. Nevertheless, it would seem, Lord Birkenhead was in a tilt of hospitality and "invited" Mr. Das! Much virtue attaches to him for the play of the word "invitation," but it does not help the cause of Indian politics until we know where the invitation leads to.

According to the "Daily Herald" Mr. Das is willing to co-operate with the Government on "honourable terms." We are familiar with the phraseology, but the question is where the perspective of honourable terms indicate Swaraj; and nothing less is acceptable. It would seem that Mr. Das is asking for a modification of the Act involving" a plan by which *within* the provisions of the Act effective provincial autonomy can be secured." Coupled with this scheme of viscous reform is the demand for "a few other concessions such as the release of political prisoners." Mr. Das, we are told, further offers genuine co-operation not only in the provinces but in the Legislative Assembly. The release of political prisoners is a matter of personal enthusiasm with Mr. Das, but the best of them are to our knowledge so noble that they would repudiate concessional freedom as the price of their present liberation. Relatively small issues should not distract us into the acceptance of diarchy. On that point we have to be firm and adamant, and we cannot have any bargain short of Swaraj much as we prize the restoration of justice to Subash Bose and Anil Baran Roy. We must have a concrete and direct settlement in spite of the opinions attributed to Mr. Das and the lure of illicit offers. As if to attest our fears, the "Statesman" gives a number of odd pronouncements:—

(1) The Swarajists who act with Mr. Das have destroyed the Government in Bengal, and have compelled the Governor to provide for the administration of the transferred departments. It is not for Lord Lytton, who has been placed in that situation, to fall on the neck of Mr. Das on the strength of a document issued through the Press. If Mr. Das wishes to come to terms the path of direct approach to the Governor of Bengal is open to him.

(2) We believe that Mr. Das is now personally anxious to co-operate with the Bengal Government, that he has seen that the policy of destroying the Councils from within will be as barren for the welfare of India as were the earlier tactics of boycott, and that the Swaraj party has come to a dead end. It is for him to convince his party that a new starting point is desirable and necessary, and for him personally to realise that the Government of India is not in the position of bargaining for his support.

(3) What we want is a plain demonstration, publicly given, that the past is to be buried, and that in the co-operation of which he speaks Mr. Das seeks an opportunity of advancing responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

This is all very interesting, but what we want is a plain demonstration, publicly given, that the official past is buried. Nothing short of such an estimate of the Indian situation is of any use to us. Some call the change a "gesture" others "a new angle of vision," but the implication is clear as crystal. Lord Reading in his interviews at the India Office would do well to realise the fact.

While these courtesies occur, let us for a moment recollect the indefatigible efforts of the Civil Service to re-establish its sovereignty. The pretensions of the Civil Service are the very antithesis of Indian freedom. Here we would reproduce the evidence of the "Leader":—

It is practically settled that the Conservative Government will not sanction any control of the Government of India over the Public Services Commission in any form. Simla may therefore insist that at least the Commission should be constituted as an independent judicial tribunal. Whitehall seems to be opposed to this even. When Lord Birkenhead is appealing for recruitment to the services he will try to show that without the safeguard of final appeal to the Secretary of State against the awards of the commission the services will not have a 'sense of security.' On this pretext he might try to reduce this judicial body to an instrument of executive discretion.

As for the medical services, the old controversies which are represented by the Verney Lovett report, the Esher report and the Lee report have again come fully into play. The Indian point of view for the separation of the civil from the military medical service seems to find little expression, and the three Indian members of the Government, who are supposed to be the exponents of the Indian point of view in the inner councils of the Government, are holding back the real Indian point of view by behaving like dumb driven cattle.

While Indian members are flagging and while again the Dasites are being described as game for a desperate compromise, we should warn leaders against exaggerating the meaning of Lord Reading's holiday. The Civil Service want arrogant dominance above the discipline of India. Even the Conventionists have asked for more and want to fight for better. Let there be no abatement of our purpose for the sake of expedient advantage. The country cannot tolerate rumours of easy consent by leaders who have obstreperously cried for mightier conceptions of freedom. The next move lies at Faridpur.

LOCAL OPTION.

The desirability of enforcing complete abstinence from alcoholic beverges and drugs being no longer an open question in this Presidency whose Government have accepted prohibition as the goal of their excise policy, the only practical question is that of devising effective means for its speedy achievement. Government in their resolution on the subject at the end of February refused to accept the recommendation of the Excise Committee with regard to the introduction of local option. The reason for this rejection was not that the proposal was halting or that it would obstruct the larger plan of the total abolition of liquor traffic. Rather were they worried about the fiscal irresponsibility of the locality entailed by the exercise of such a right while they quoted in support the authority of the Legislative Council whom, it is no secret, they habitually obey. As Government have refused to commit themselves on the time-limit for the carrying out of their policy despite the decisive opinion of the local Legislature that the objective be reached within twenty years, we need not take very seriously the plea about the Council's opinon which, were the Government convinced of the efficacy of this method, could be easily modified. Indeed, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, the member from Nasik, intends to move a Prohibition Bill based on the method of local option and following the lines of the Scotland Temperance Act of 1912 and some Colonial Acts.

Local option is opposed by two very different sets of people for reasons diametrically opposed to each other. Perhaps that is why Mr. Pradhan, a staunch Liberal, considering that these two views cancel each other has ventured to apply Aristotle's ideal of "golden mean" to excise reform. The bureaucrat always solicitous for the liberty of the drinker—the only liberty apparently he is anxious to safeguard—and sensitive to any curtailment of the rights of the wet interests is afraid of the possibilities of communal or sectional tyranny in local spheres. Moreover, the authorities, who have ingenuity enough to devise novel allowances or frame rules to baulk the Swarajists, oppear strangely resourceless in constructing the necesary administrative machinery for taking a plebiscite. On the other hand, enthusiastic wholehoggers are naturally dissatisfied with such tardy means of effecting an imperative reform copied from countries where the dark-habit is not regarded as an irreligions affliction and a sign of social vulgarity as it is in India. It was a realisation of the superfluity of this instrument of formulating public opinion that led Rao Saheb D. P. Desai to characterise it as a sheer waste of time, money and energy. It cannot be denied, however, that local option, inadequate is it is, is one of the recognised methods for achieving prohibition and Mr. Pradhan's Bill is a modest measure towards it. The Excise Committee proposed that the option should be restricted to a non-shop vote, which means that the people would have a right to vote for closing the shops without having the power to vote for the retention or the opening and reopening of shops. Government probably think it illogical since they view all policies likely to benefit the people from the reform scheme downwards as mere "experiments" liable to be withdrawn. But prohibition accepted as a policy admits of no retrograde step. Mr. Pradhan has managed to avoid this difficulty by differentiating the option into limiting, no license and no-change resolutions: the first provides for the reduction of shops and liquor by half and change of location and the last for the continuance of the existing shops and sale of liquor. As regards the machinery of the plebiscite itself, a local referendum adapting a general law or policy to the needs and opinions of particular localities is not without utility; and it is not open to the usual objections against a referendum since the issue is not complicated—being the simple one of wet versus dry—and the scale of the electorate is small. The size of the vote cast is a measure of public interest in the subject; usually a decision by a majority of the votes actually cast is the method pursued in the case of popular vote. But Mr. Pradhan provides for other safeguards; he not only specifies the requisite majority—55 per cent.—but also presses that not less than one-fourth of the electorate should have voted in favour of the proposal. Nor does he fail to suggest a clause for the ensuring of stability of local opinion. One of the drawbacks of schemes of direct democracy is the frequency of polls which overburdens public opinion and diminishes the chances of a deliberate decision. Mr. Pradhan provides that no poll should be held for three years after a no-license resolution is passed and for one year in case of no-change or limiting resolution. On this basis he erects a structure for carrying the decisions of villages to a sub-division and from sub-division to division.

As a first step forward towards the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in the whole province, the Bill is worth consideration. But only as one of the steps. Local option to a meagre extent is already in operation as to the location and number of shops, the sale and strength of liquor; that is, only in so far as the shadowy advisory committees can recommend. Yet the system has hardly worked satisfactorily in the absence of a policy of prohibition, immediate or graduated. The local bodies, moreover, are more likely to be influenced and coerced by strongly intrenched wet interests in the locality and Mr. Pradhan has done the right thing in going beyond them for eliciting popular opinion. We doubt, however, whether wet interests in some places at any rate are not powerful enough to sway local opinion more effectively than they could control the action of their representatives in the legislature. Much less satisfactory is the feature in Mr. Pradhan's Bill which makes the Collector's decision final in the matter of adjusting the vote to the interested opinion of it opponents. There is no reason why the Collector should not share this power with advisory committees, the Ministers being appealed to in case of difference. Apart from the fact that a scheme of local option is susceptible to the danger of smuggling, the assignment of self-determination to localities should not imply the extinction of the executive's responsibility in the matter. Government, however, in their resolution, hint that local option should involve local responsibility for meeting the ensuing loss to excise revenue. Dr. Mathai has also made a similar suggestion to the Taxation Committee. We are amazed at the audacity of those who, having exhausted the taxable capacity of the people on the maintenance of vested interests and having standardised the expenditure according to their own convenience, rely on a source of revenue which in Bombay was not considered legitimate till 1892. Such a local impost is nothing short of penalising desirable reform and is as preposterous as collecting the cost of punitive police without even the plausibility of guilt. Local option is commonly regarded as an educative force, even if it is not ameliorative. The difficulty in India, however, is not the education of public opinion in the cause of temperance since Indian opinion is overwhelmingly prohibitionist and abstinence is enjoined as a religions injunction and social convention; the obstacle lies rather in persuading the Government to accept popular wishes and inducing them to co-operate whole-heartedly for eradicating the drink-evil. Gladstone once said, "I hope more may be done for coping with this frightful evil than local option—if it stands alone—seems likely to effect." We merely re-echo Gladstone.

Notes of the Day.

Government and the Sikhs.

Speaking at Lyalpur Sir Malcolm Hailey said that it was a happy augury that a private Bill had been promoted by the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislature, which was drafted on the principles which, in his opinion, were such as could reasonably secure the assent of all those whose interests were mainly concerned. But Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech, unfortunately, is not calculated to hasten the settlement which the Bill seeks to bring about. The Bill does not meet all the demands of the Sikh community but the fact, that, on the whole, it has evoked the approval of the most representative body of that community is a proof that the "unfortunate" mentality which Sir Malcolm Hailey has chosen to condemn is not so unreasoning as he imagines it to be. It is the official policy which has subordinated consideration of justice to false notions of prestige which is responsible for the delay in the settlement of the Gurdwara question. If Sir Malcolm is genuine in his desire for a permanent settlement with the Sikh community he must abandon that policy and secure the solution of the Gurdwara problem with the co-operation and consent of the latter. The condition precedent to such co-operation is the withdrawal of the case against the Akali leaders and the release of Akali prisoners not convicted of violent crimes.

A Kapadvanj Grievance.

We have received a copy of a representation proposed to be addressed to the Collector of the Kaira District on behalf of the agriculturists of sixteen villages of the Kapadvanj Taluka whose assessment is being revised by a special revision settlement officer. In a statement accompanying the draft application, Mr. Parikh, the Secretary of the Kapadvanj Taluka Committee, discusses the land revenue policy of the Government as it affects the Taluka. It appears from the note that the old question whether land revenue is a tax or rent is a live one in Kaira for the ownership of the land is still a matter of dispute between the landholders and the Government. But there is a special grievance against the machinery of the proposed revision. The Collector made it known that any objection to the recommendation of the settlement should be stated in a written application through the *patel* within two months of the publication of the new proposals. But the dilatory and cumbersome methods of the bureaucracy described at length by our correspondent was responsible for the waste of as many as twenty-three days before the cultivators obtained a copy of the report. Moreover, it is suggested that it is futile to make the *mukhi* a representative for the ventilation of the grievances of the farmers since he is a marionette in the hands of the higher authorities, whose real character was revealed in an unfavourable light during the Saira struggle for 1918-19.

Wanted—An Independent Enquiry.

The revision officer has suggested an enhancement of land revenue in the case of twenty-six villages of the Taluka. The draft representation before us goes into the reasons adduced for the increment and controverts its argument in detail. An extraordinary argument for revision given in the report is that the inhabitants of the particular villages emigrate to Ahmedabad; we say advisedly that it is extraordinary because the migration of people from villages to towns is a sign of their economic penury and of the decay of agriculture rather than of rural prosperity. The land so deserted remains either fallow or is taken up by those who have not the means afterwards to cultivate it. With a succession of irregular and poor monsoons, and water-scarcity, with almost a complete absence of modern amenities of life, and a rigid and onerous fiscal burden depressing his standard of life, the lot of the Indian *ryot* is not such as to warrant an increment in assessment. Moreover, it is important to remember that the new settlement will hold good for another thirty years; the plight of the present generation of cultivators should alone be a reminder to the leaders of public opinion not to permit the case of the farmer to go by default. Will not the local Congress Committee organisation or the Bombay Council Swaraj Party send a special representative to carry on independent investigations into the condition and grievances of the Talukas whose assessment is being revised, collect the facts and combat the bureaucracy's Oliver-like conduct?

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

(BY B. DAS M.L.A.)

In our struggle for political freedom for the attainment of the national goal, we have had recourse to various methods—methods of trials and errors, some of which have already been eliminated from actual programme. The old order of the Congress settled down to a programme of non-violent non-co-operation which though it elucidated a noble system of resistance amongst a subject nation did not bring the desired goal within our reach. The programme of the Indian National Congress did keep away many—even now it keeps the majority from the Congress fold. The apparent failure of the N. C. O. programme brought the Swarajist programme the blessings of the Congress while the Liberals, the so-called Independent—Nationalists stayed out of the Congress fold. Old Congress leaders of the Liberal fold, men of the type of Sastri, Sapru, Banerjee, and Wacha had to non-co-operate with the Indian National Congress while leaders like Malaviya, Jinnah and others stayed out from the Congress fold and the Liberal activities during the activities of the non-co-operation days. The Liberals grew as zealous to work the reforms and to co-operate with the Government whole-heartedly as the N.C.O.'s wanted complete isolation from the lattar. Both parties failed in attaining the desired goal. Swaraj was not within the reach of either group. At this stage certain Congress leaders evolved the Swarajist programme to enter the Councils and to carry on the policy of persistent and consistent obstruction in the Councils till Swaraj was attained.

Led by Messrs. Das and Nehru, the Swarajists swept over-board the Liberals policy and programme in the general election of 1923 but they also destroyed the last chance of success of the N.C.O. programme. Experience of the last two years do lead to this conclusion. There were another group of the old Congressmen who wanted a centre policy—a policy akin to the policy of responsive co-operation of Lokamanya Tilak. Men like Jinnah and Malaviya kept out of the Councils in 1920 general election out of their great respect to those colleagues of theirs who wanted to work the N.C.O. programme. As detached observers, they gained valuable experience and they felt responsive co-operation might lead to the desired goal. Some of these who abstained from the 1920 election, stood as Independent Nationalists in 1923 and came in to the Councils in large numbers. There are Congressmen in the rank and file of them. They go as Independents in the Assembly and as Nationalists or United-Nationalists in some of the Councils. Lala Laipat Rai in one of the articles in the "Hindustan Times" quoted in the press all over India, questioned the validity of the Independent

(Continued on page 10).

CHURCHILL HECKLED.

LABOUR INTERRUPTIONS.

MINISTERIALISTS WALK OUT

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons to-day while Mr. Churchill was replying to the debate on the Budget he was assailed by Labour interruptions and declined to continue his speech. Ministerialists walked out and Mr. Churchill followed.

LATER.

In the Commons to-day Government's decision to revert to Gold Standard was assailed on broadside by Sir Frederick Wise financial expert, who after a detailed criticism of this "gamble" which would probably profit nobody but the United States declared that we did not want to borrow more from America and certainly did not want to be in their hands.

Mr. MacDonald denounced the Budget on the same lines as Mr. Snowden did yesterday.

Mr. Churchill, in replying to the debate, was in a fighting mood and delighted the Ministerialists. He speedily faced an angry scene when he expressed opinion that it was in the interests of trade unions that employers should ascertain whether the habit of learning how to qualify for unemployment benefit was not growing. This evoked Labour cries of "Shame", "Disgraceful," "Insulting workers" and "Withdraw" which continued despite the Chairman's appeals for order.

Mr. Churchill warmly declined to withdraw.

A score of Labour members sprang up and talked simultaneously.

The Chancellor of Exchequer ironically commented upon his right of speech and remained on his feet for fifteen minutes vainly trying to get a hearing. Finally, he sat down suggesting that the motion be taken up forthwith since the Opposition were not prepared to listen to the Government spokesman.

Mr. Saklatvala, Communist, rose to resume the debate whereupon a bulk of Ministerialists walked out and Mr. Churchill followed.

Mr. Baldwin subsequently moved the closure amidst the backbench Labour cries of "Dirty."

Labour members challenged the division but did not persist in it on account of the admonitions from Mr. MacDonald who with the Labour front benchers did not participate in the interruptions.

The Committee stage of the Budget thereafter concluded without a division.—Reuter.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, May 1.

The Budget discussions will be continued till May 7th.—Reuter.

LABOURITES JUSTIFY CHALLENGE.

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter's lobby correspondent wires that the Ministerialists strongly resent the abrupt ending of Mr. Churchill's speech. The Conservatives urge that Mr. Churchill's words were innocuous and his manner unexceptionable. The Labourites maintain that they were fully justified in challenging what they consider a reflection on the workers. While the strom was raging Mr. Churchill was unruffled until repeated calls of "withdraw" caused him to snap out repeatedly "I withdraw nothing." Some Conservatives criticise Mr. Baldwin's remaining in the House after departure of Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

HOSTILITY TO SILK IMPOST.

LT-COL. W. GUINNESS' DEFENCE.

LONDON, April 30.

Hostility to the silk impost developing in certain trade circles has been enhanced by the customs ruling that articles containing any silk will be taxed 33 per cent on the complete article. This will affect a wide range of goods like clothing lined or trimmed with silk. Lt.-Col. Walter Guinness, defending the tax in the House of Commons, denied that silk was anything but a luxury. It was mixed with wool and cotton merely to increase their attractiveness, and was in no way economical to the poorer classes. He cited as an example of the superiority of cotton the fact that ladies preferred feet and tops of stocking to which they hitched suspenders not to be made of silk. This sally was greeted with cheers and laughters. He scouted the suggestion that the price of "two and eleven three" stocking would be much more nor would the tax appreciably affect the industry.—Reuter's Special.

RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD

SIR F. WISE CHALLENGES IT WISDOM.

LONDON, April 30.

Challenging the wisdom of the return to gold, Sir Frederic Wise drew attention to the position in India which was the kernel of the whole affair, because Indians were people who were buying the gold. Naturally they would continue to buy gold if the rupee kept at the present level above the sterling and dollar. He hoped that now that Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett were in England there would be some arrangement regarding that gold.—Reuter

DAILY BULLETIN ON GOLD.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESUMES ISSUE.

LONDON, April 30.

The Bank of England for the time since the war resumed its daily bulletin on gold movements. Yesterday's said "nil"—Reuter's Special.

LORD READING.

VISITS INDIA OFFICE.

HIS HON. SECRETARY.

LONDON, April 30.

Lord Reading to-day visited the India Office. No special significance is attached to the visit. A special office has been alloted to Lord Reading with Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency who has volunteered to act as his Secretary. Both are expected to attend almost daily.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S DEFICIT BUDGET

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, April 30.

Germany's net budgetary surplus last year was 334 million marks. Delivering his Budget speech in the Reichstag the Finance Minister, von Sohlffen, said that he estimated the next year's expenditure at 4900 million marks, and the revenue at 4652 million. He proposed to increase the beer and tobacco excise to meet the deficit.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT CAPETOWN.

A VERY WARM WELCOME.

LONDON, April 30.

Cape Town.—The warmth of the welcome extended to the Prince of Wales here has eclipsed all South African traditions. All windows and balconies have been crowded with occupants adding their quota of roaring cheers to those of the massed crowds in streets. Spectators were especially charmed with an incident when General Smuts previously remaining in the background advanced to greet the Prince and the latter broke into a happy smile of recognition and cordially seized the ex-Premier's hand. A spontaneous outburst was also evoked when the Prince and General Hertzog had an informal conversation in the course of which both frequently burst into laughter.

LUNCHEON AT CITY HALL.

A luncheon at the City Hall at which the Mayor and the Council officially welcomed the Prince was attended by 500 guests, and was a most representative gathering in the history of Cape Town. The Mayor dwelt upon the assurance of a loyal reception of the Prince throughout the country and the proceedings concluded by the assembly's rising and singing: "For he's a jolly good fellow" most lustily.—Reuter's Special.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

CAPETOWN, April 30.

Spectacular welcome was given to the "Repulse" by the vessels of the local Yacht Club which went out a mile and a half to meet the Prince of Wales all colours flying while a mass of small craft hovered round the battleship despite the prevailing mist. The Governor General Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice went on board the "Repulse" at ten in the morning and an hour later the Prince landed from the pinnace and was welcomed by General Hertzog and other members of the Cabinet, the Speaker, the President of the Senate, the Archibishop of South Africa, General Smuts and Sir Thomas Smartt. An enthusiastic crowds had gathered and the sun broke out brightly.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

Among the addresses presented to the Prince at the grand parade in the afternoon were those of the Indian, Chinese, Malay and other Moslem bodies, as well as that of the "Cape Coloured Committee". These thronged the outskirts of the grand parade and formed a vast concourse on the Greenpoint Common where the Prince reviewed the Coloured Church Lads Brigade. The Coloured population everywhere demonstrated its loyal enthusiasm.—Reuter.

A GALA DAY.

CAPE TOWN, April 30.

To-night's festivities in connection with which tens of thousands swarmed the streets consisted of a most comprehensive scheme of illumination since the celebration of the foundation of the Union in 1910. The principal streets were thickly crowded and traffic was suspended The "repulse" and the four ships of the Africa Station have anchored in Table Bay.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE AS A "DEMURE LADY."

LONDON, April 30.

Reuter's correspondent on board the "Repulse wires that the voyage to Table Bay from West Africa was carried out in perfect weather. The social side of the voyage was wound up with a concert in which great surprise was reserved for spectators. The curtain rose on the sketch entitled "Cross Words". The stage was only eight yards wide and set with simple furniture. The Chair in the corner was occupied by the most demure lady imaginable with charming golden hair which matched with the golden band on short dress daintily adorned with brocade and a pair of green stockings. It was the most complete and attractive colour scheme. A gasp of astonishment greeted the slow and graceful raising of the lady's head—it was the Prince.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN HEDJAZ.

LONDON, May 1.

Latest telegrams from Jeddah indicate that the expected Wahabi attack on the Hedjaz ports other than Jeddah has not materialised. On the other hand it is announced that Ibn Saud is negotiating again with the Hedjaz, but that no useful conclusion has been reached so far.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY INTER-DINING.

CAN CONGRESS SUPPORT IT?

MR. M. K. ACHARYA'S PROTEST.

MADRAS, May 1.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., has resigned his membership of the Tamilnadu Congress Committee as a protest against the ruling of the President of the Committee, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu that Mr. C. Rajagopalachar's amendment proposing compulsory inter-dining in the Gurukula at Shermadevi was in order.

In doing so, Mr. Acharia says: "I am writing to Mahatma Gandhi whether interdining should not be purely voluntary in all organisations controlled or financed or influenced by the Congress. If his reply be, as I hope not, that it must be compulsory, I shall of course resign my membership of the Indian National Congress as well. I repeat once more that I cannot agree to compulsory inter-dining whether with respect to me or with respect to my children in or through any political organisation of which I am a member."—A. P.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHAR RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP.

TRICHINOPOLY, May 1.

Mr. H. K. Acharya, M.L.A., Dr. T. S. Rajan and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar have resigned their respective seats on the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.—A.P.

SIKH SHRINES BILL.

TO BE REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEEE.

LAHORE, May 1.

It is now officially stated that the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill will be introduced by Sardar Tara Singh in the Punjab Legislative Council on Tuesday, 5th May and after leave has been granted by the Council for its introduction the Bill will be referred to the Select Committee consisting of sixteen members including the mover. The Select Committee will submit its report by 15th June 1925.—A. P.

SIKH SITUATION.

SIR M. HAILEY'S OBSERVATIONS,

LYALPUR, April 30.

Sir Malcolm Hailey who arrived here on Tuesday was given an enthusiastic reception by the officials and the non-officials of the district. A Durbar was held in the Colleges of Agriculture when addresses were presented to His Excellency by local bodies and the local Sikh Sudhar Committees.

In the course of a joint reply, the Governor referred to the recent developments of the Sikh situation and observed that they regard it as a happy augury that a private bill had been promoted by the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislature which was drafted on the principles which, in Sir Malcolm's opinion, were such as could reasonably secure the assent of all those whose interests were mainly involved. He recognised the reasonable spirit which had actuated those who had been responsible for its promotion, for he saw in this a promise that questions other than of purely religious issues which the bill sought to settle might in due season find their solution.

After paying tribute to "those men of moderation who were genuinely interested in the social and the moral advance of the Sikh community," His Excellency said that much was to be done if they were to direct into better channels the somewhat unfortunate mentality that had been acquired of late years by a certain extreme section of the community and which still showed itself in wild vituperations and futile imaginings of a certain portion of their press. He said so not because he had any desire to crush or dominate any section of the community however ill-advised or misguided it might seem to be, but because he felt that extremists of this type reacted on the community as a whole and denied it the sympathy of those who were working for ordered progress of the Punjab.—A. P.

AIR FORCE AND BOMBING

ACTIVITIES IN MESPOT.

LONDON, April 30.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-secretary for Air, replying to Commander Kenworthy, said that the Air Force had been in action in Mesopotamia five times in the present year, and two casualties had been sustained. Casualties inflicted could not be usefully estimated, but, in at least one case, bombing supervened on inter-tribal fighting, and casualties from one cause or the other could not be distinguished. Explicit warnings were given in all cases before bombing and dwelling with a view to securing the safety of non-combatants, except where air action had been taken in defence of Iraq tribesmen who were being attacked by invading and looting tribesmen.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND DRUG TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

LONDON, April 30.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Forrest, Commander Locker-Lampson said that Advisory Committee to assist the Council of League of Nations dealing with the drug traffic was still in existence, and would meet before the meeting of the Assembly in Septemer. Government had not yet been informed of the date and its agenda had not yet been circulated.—Reuter.

PRINCELY RECEPTION

MAHATMA REACHES CALCUTTA.

A MAMMOTH PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Calcutta presented a rousing reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrived at Howrah by the Nagpur Mail. Despite of an appeal by Mr. C. R. Das not to muster at the station thousands of people flocked in the vicinity of Howrah station to watch the arrival. Usually the Nagpur Mail arrives here at 10-44 a.m. In order to avoid disappointments people began to pour in from a.m. For three hours they stood with panted breath and as soon as the train steamed into the station the excitement of the crowd became intense. Hundreds of volunteers formed a corridor to ensure a safe passage for the Mahatma, but at times the rush was so uncontrolable that the corridor was about to be broken. Press representatives and press photographers were the most unhappy among the lot being thrown out and at the same time conscious that they would have to provide ample newspaper food to readers. They could not hold their ground near Mahatma to see how he was received and to paint a vivid description of the grand ovation that was tendered to him. A bare khadi-clad man, Mahatma Gandhi, the world's great force, slowly emerged out of a railway carriage and nodded his head right and left towards the cheering crowd. To see him is an inspiration and those who have seen him many time wanted to see him again as if there is no end of satiety of seeing him. The relation between him and the people can be described as inspirer and inspired. The carriage in which the Mahatma was travelling was bestrewn with flowers from a long distance which clustered up as the embodiment of peoples love and veneration for him. The passengers, who travelled with Mahatma from Bombay told me that in every important station as soon as the train halted, people rushed to see him and at some places idols of him were seen being worshipped.

Mahatmaji was seated in a flower bedecked car and slowly it proceeded towards Mr. Das's house followed by a hundred cars. For a mile people stood in an unbroken link and it was almost impossible to penetrate through the crowd who sometimes fell near the cars. The tram service near the junction of Strand Road and Harrison Road was stopped the taxis and gharis could no more ply through and with passengers stood wherever they were, the terraces of buildings were a seething mass of humanity. People above, people below, people in carriages, all joined in the national song of "Vandemataram" and received Mahatma Gandhi as the prophet of a new age, India's leader and the political saviour. All communities were fully represented at the station.

A large number of Europeans eagerly watched the most dramatic scene and probably considered it a glorious moment in their life, remembering that in no country in the world a living personality was so much honoured as the Mahatma. Calcutta to-day offered a princely reception to Mahatma Gandhi which will be remembered for a long time to come.

ROUSING RECEPTION AT CALCUTTA.

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING ON STATION.

CALCUTTA, May 1.

A large crowd gathered at the Howrah Railway Station this morning to accord a rousing reception to Mahatma Gandhi who arrived here at 10-45 a.m. accompanied by his two secretaries, Mr. Krishnadas and Mr. Mahadeo Desai and was lustily cheered when he alighted from the train. In the absence of Mr. C. R. Das, President, Gandhi Reception Committee, who left for Faridpur last night to arrange reception of Mahatma Gandhi there, Dr. P. G. Roy received him and conveyed him in a motor car to Mr. C. R Das's house in Russa Road where Mahatma Gandhi will stay as Dr. Roy's guest.

The following among others were present at the station:—Mr. J. Chaudhury, Dr. Chunilal Bose, Kumar Sibsekhareshwar Roy, Dr. D. N. Maitra, Dr. S. N. Maitra, Mr. H. B. Moreno; Dr. Sundarimohan Das, Dr. A. Suhrwardy, Haji Abdul Rashid and Shrimati Mohini Devi.

Mr. Gandhi looked well and smilingly acknowledged his welcome. He will address a public meeting this afternoon at Mirzapur Park and leave for Faridpur to-night.—A. P.

EXPORT OF OPIUM FROM BUSHIRE.

LARGE INCREASE IN VALUE.

GENEVA, April 30.

The British Government has written to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations asserting that the export of opium from Bushire increased in value from 664,000 sterling for year 1923-24 to 1,246,000 sterling for 1924-25. The letter states that 846,000 sterling worth of opium in the latter period was consigned to Vladivostok. Exports declared for Russia (presumably for Vladivostok) increased from 12 to 41 per cent. of the total exports while exports declared for Hongkong showed a corresponding fall. The letter adds that it is not known what proportion of Vladivostok consignments actually reached there because the vessel "Promethian" which left Bushire in December last carrying 350 cases consigned to Vladivostok never arrived there.—Reuter.

NATANJAN'S TELEGRAM TO MAHARAJAH.

"MUMTAZ WILLING TO RETURN TO INDORE."

INTIMATION OF ACCUSED'S COMING TO BOMBAY.

WARNING TO MR. BAWLA.

The proceedings in the Court on Friday, were dull the whole day except after the tiffin interval, when Yusufalli came to give evidence. Yusufalli is a *pahailwan* and is a dealer in Kitson lamps at Ahmedabad. He kept up his reputation as a pugilist, and it was a prolonged battle between him and Counsel, particularly the defence Counsel. He admitted that he was convicted by the City Magistrate of Indore but the sentence was quashed on appeal. How could he have been let off if he had not been innocent he asked the Counsel? Confronted with his own statement before the Magistrate witness said he had to answer questions which were put to him in the first Court, and it was not his fault if his answers differed. Mr. Sen Gupta who took him up last tried to prove that accused No. 4 was not a blood relation of the witness. Witness stuck to his statement, although he qualified it by saying that the accused was suckled by his own sister because his mother died six days after giving him birth. Then, exclaimed Mr. Sen Gupta, "it is a lie to say that you are a blood relation of accused No. 4?" Pat came the answer "I am all right". The witness mumbled that Counsel could not understand such things. Altogether he added some liveliness to the proceedings which were dull throughout the day.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesterday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. S. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

A. H. G. MUZAFARI'S EVIDENCE.

Abdul Habib Ghiaysuddin Muzafari said he was an assistant in Nimazi and Company in reply to the Advocate-General. He knew Allabux Vazir, the taxi-driver. In July last Allabux was in the employ of Gunmaker as a taxi-driver. He said he had car No. 9569 registered as a taxi.

NATAN JAN'S EVIDENCE.

Natanjan in reply to Mr. Kemp said she was the sister of Allabux and Alladin and maternal of Mumtaz. She knew Zakaulla whom she had come across at "Aurora" some seven days prior to the Diwali holidays, for one Abdul Karim had fetched her there. Abdul Karim was in the service of Mumtaz at Indore. He was her *huzuria*, a personal attendant. At Aurora she met Zakaulla who was there alone. Zakaulla told her that three days ago Bawla and Mumtaz had returned to Bombay and he asked her to go to Bawla's house and inform him that the Indore people had given Bawla's *bhaiya* a *chit* from the Indore people. On the second occasion she had been given a message to convey to Bawla and she went to "Aurora" on the third occasion to tell Zakaulla what conversation had taken place between her and Mumtaz. When she was at Bawla's house she was given Rs. 30 by Mumtaz, which Bawla had given her. When she went to "Aurora" she found Nos. 9, 2, 1, 3, 4 and 6. All these persons were in another room, and she had some conversation with Zakaulla. She asked Zakaulla if those persons had come from Indore and he agreed. Zakaulla told her to tell Bawla to dismiss the Bhaiya, and she learnt from Bawla and Mumtaz when she went to their house that the Bhaiya had been dismissed. She demanded Rs. 10 from Zakaulla for purchasing a 'sari' for herself. She saw some of the accused after a month. She saw Phanse, Nos 2 and 3 near the bungalow near the battery.—The Somerset Palace. She had received a letter from Abdul Karim informing her that all these people had come down to Bombay. In that letter she was asked to go to Somerset Palace and "samjao" them to go back to Indore.

Witness asked them why they had come there and they said they were jagirdars and come there for a change of air. They asked her not to mention the Maharaja's as well Mumtaz's name to them as they did not care for anybody. It was written in that letter that Bahadur was to be Bawla's chauffeur and she showed them the letter, as they did not believe her. She, subsequently, went away throwing away the letter on a chair, as they did not listen to her.

In reply to Mr. Sen Gupta she said she was arrested a week after the death of Bawla at Alladin's house. It was 12 midnight. At the Police Station she was asked about the death of Bawla. She was asked to attend the Police Station every day and she was questioned there every time. She told them all she knew from time to time and repeated it from day to day. She did not see No. 1 when she went to Somerset Palace one month after the Diwali. Allabux had told her that he also had been asked by Zakaulla to warn Bawla. Her impression was that Zakaulla and Abdul Karim were not out to make mischief, but that they left the matter to the discretion of Mumtaz.

To Mr. Velinker witness said, Mahomed Ali used to come to her house and used to boast that he was a braveman and could

(Continued on next page.)

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

NATANJAN'S TELEGRAM TO MAHARAJAH.

(Continued from previous page).

do great things. She knew Abdul Karim at Indore where she was called by Mumtaz. Mumtaz was then living near the mill and she was not the Rani of the Maharaja then. Mumtaz had a tonga for her use then, as it was seven years ago. Then Mumtaz came to Bombay and her neighbours gave the witness some information in consequence of which she sent a telegram to the Maharaja. The telegram was sent to the Maharaja about Dassara. A reply was received asking them to come. Mumtaz had sent her servant to the witness and she sent a telegram consequently. The servant sent by Mumtaz told her that Mumtaz wanted to be taken out of the house of Bawla. A letter was then written to Zakaulla by witness's husband that Mumtaz wanted to be taken away from Bawla.

Witness did not take No. 2, at the "Aurora House," for a student. She did not know him at all. She had not sent a telegram to the Maharaja six days before Bawla died that Mumtaz wanted to go to Indore. That telegram was sent by Bachubai, a prostitute. She was an Israel woman, but recently she had embraced Islam; she might had some connection with Bawla's uncle as she was called "Antie". Bachubai had called witness 14 days before Bawla's murder. Atmaram Singh had come to Bombay on Thursday, five days prior to the death of Bawla and witness saw him at Bachubai's house. Atmaram Singh left Bachubai's house at midnight on Saturday. Witness was present at the time of the conversation between Bachubai and Atmaram Singh.

Mr. Velinker said he was going to ask what the conversation was.

The Advocate-General objected to it and said it could not be given as evidence.

Continuing witness said she told Bachubai that she had called Atmaram Singh here and asked her why she was now forcing him. Then the conversation went on in Marathi and English.

"NOT A WELL-WISHER OF BAWLA."

To Mr. Jinnah the witness said Zakaulla was not the well-wisher of Bawla, but he wanted to leave Mumtaz to do as she liked. Abdul Karim and others had nothing to do with Bawla, only they wished to allow Mumtaz to go where she liked. Abdul Karim was the attendant of Mumtaz and he wished her the same as Zakaulla. As Bawla and Mumtaz were inseparable she had to give the message to Bawla. Mumtaz had given her Rs. 30 and with the Rs. 10 given by Zakaulla she wanted to buy a sari.

Mr. Jinnah said aside that they could not get a good sari for Rs. 10.

The Advocate-General said she had another 30 rupees and with the 40 rupees she was going to buy a sari.

His Lordship: Rs. 40 in this case is quite a negligible sum.

Mr. Jinnah said, yes, it was so, for it was a question of life and death.

About the Diwali holidays she told Zakaulla that Mumtaz was willing to go to Indore. Mumtaz had asked her to stand near Nana's chowk, near the Tardeo Club, and that she would send her servant to accompany the witness. It was about 12 noon that she went to Aurora with the servant. Mumtaz had asked witness to see Zakaulla near the annexe to Somerset Palace. They went to the small bungalow. Witness saw Zakaulla at the Aurora. She told Zakaulla that Mumtaz was willing to go to Indore. That was the second time she had seen Zakaulla, seven days prior to the Diwali holidays. Zakaulla said if Mumtaz was willing to go to Indore she should sign a paper to that effect in the presence of the Police. But witness said she would try.

Re-examined by Mr. Komp witness said she went to Somerset House to give advice to the accused and the purport of it was "while Mumtaz was willing to go to Indore why should they carry her forcibly." Mumtaz had told witness that she was willing to go to Indore when she met her at the Tardeo Club. Bawla was there, but when Mumtaz mentioned the Maharaja's name he went to another room and Mumtaz had a talk with the accused.

EVIDENE OF YUSUFALLI ASAMALLI

Yusufalli Asamali examined by the Advocate-General said accused No. 1 was his nephew and he knew also No. 4. He had seen the latter last year at Ahmedabad about six months ago. Accused No. 4 said "come along to take away Mumtaz either from Bombay or whatever place she was." He said that a motor car had been kept ready for them. No. 4 also said that Gulam Mahomed Inspector-General of Police Indore had sent him there. No. 4 was employed in the mounted police and was working as a 'Huburia.' The car was ready to take away Mumtaz as it was running at a speed of 100 miles an hour. He knew that Mumtaz was the mistress of the Maharaja. But he did not know who Bawla was. The witness declined to accompany him. Witness was told that Gulam Mahomed would pay him a handsome amount for his services. No. 4 again came to Ahmedabad to witness' shop about 15 days after. He said Mumtaz had gone to Ajmer and he was following her. No. 4 then left Ahmedabad for Ajmer by train. All this had happened after the Diwali, but before the X'mas. He read in the newspapers that Bawla was dead. On the 3rd day Safi Ahmed's name appeared in the newspapers as one of the arrested. Witness sent a telegram to Indore and the reply was that Shafi was in Bombay. Witness came down to Bombay to make enquiries whether his nephew Shafi was arrested or it was another person.

Witness was a resident of Indore and Ahmedabad was his business place. He was a wrestler ('pahalwan').

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said he had no talk with Shafi Ahmed about Mumtaz.

To Mr. Velinker he said he was known as Lalu alias Yusufali, but he was not a leader of Badmashes. There was a case against him and he was acquitted by the judge; it was a murder case and happened in 1903. How could he have been let off, if he were not innocent, he replied to a question whether he was not convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Velinker: For how many years were you sentenced by the Sessions Judge?

The Advocate-General said the witness was let off and the sentence was quashed and he wanted to know how it was relevent.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING AND CONVICTED

Mr. Velinker said he would not press the question. Continuing witness said he was charged before the City Magistrate of Indore with rioting and he was not convicted. There was another case against him but it was false to say that he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. If he were convicted he would admit his convictions. Witness had seen No. 4 at Indore 13 or 14 years ago, as witness was employed in the circus and No. 4 used to come as a spectator. No. 4 did not meet witness after that, except at Ahmedabad. Gulam Mahomed must have sent No. 4 to him as he knew the former. It was not his business to assist in such things, it was the business of Badmashes. It was for those who sent such persons to him to explain matters and not for him. When the suggestion was made to him witness asked him to go away. The third time No. 4 came to him the witness did not even see him. If he answered in the Magistrate's court in another way it was not his fault, as he had to answer questions put to him.

No. 4 told witness that he was working as a *huzuria* to the Maharaja. He did not know the name of the car which was going at a speed of 100 miles per hour, as he did not know English. This happened 25 days after the Diwali. Sayad Nisar Ali was Chief Secretary to Indore State and he put up with witness when he came down to Bombay and he took witness to Mr. Kelly. Nisar Ali told witness that Mr. Kelly was his friend and that he would introduce him to Mr. Kelly. He made a statement to Mr. Kelly on that day, and he thought it was taken down. He did not know English, but he knew "yes" and "no." Witness had identified No. 4 from among the rest of them. He made only one statement to the Police and that too to Mr. Kelly.

In reply to Mr. Jinnah, witness Yusufally said he was not told by whom the car was purchased. Confronted with the statement made before the Magistrate that the car had been purchased by Gulam Mahomed. Witness answered that he had made that statement before the Magistrate.

Mr. Jinnah: Why did you tell a lie to me just now?

"CAN'T REMEMBER ALL."

Witness said he could not remember all these things and he had to answer questions put to him.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said No. 1 was his sister's son. Shafi's mother died six days after giving him birth. Therefore his sister suckled him.

Mr. Sen Gupta: Then it is a lie to say that you are a blood relation of No. 4?

No, I am a quite all right. (Laughter).

To the Advocate-General witness said he had identified the accused from among 50 persons.

Framroz Kirolewalla said he was employed in the Automobile Company and had attended the sale of a red Sports Maxwell car. The particulars were filled in by witness and the order was signed by Anandrao Phanse No. 9.

PURCHASE OF CAR.

The address given by Phanse was Oriental Hotel, Junnar. Phanse was accompanied by Ponde. Before the car was purchased it was tried to see whether it was a fast one. He drove it at 30 to 35 miles per hour, and the accused were satisfied and they purchased the car. The price was paid in currency notes by Phanse. On the 24th both of them came to the office about 4 p.m. for registering the car, but he told them that he could not get the car registered after 3 p.m. They said they would try to get it registered themselves and witnes gave them a form. In November, Ponde came to witness' office and asked him to find a purchaser as they wanted to get rid of the car and needed money. Witness said he would try but he could not find a customer.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

SENTENCED FOR ATTACKING POLICE.

AMRITSAR, May 1.

Rai Sahib Lala Amarnath, Additional District Magistrate, pronounced orders in the important case under Section 332/49 of the Indian Penal Code against twenty Kasera Hindus of Amritsar who were charged with having attacked and beaten the Police on the last Devali Day when the latter wanted to arrest some of them in Bazar Kaserianwalla who were gambling in the open street. The Magistrate has acquitted fourteen of them convicting the other six of whom three have been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment with Rs. 200/- fine each or in default six weeks' further simple imprisonment and the other to four months' simple imprisonment with Rs. 200/- fine or in default of payment of fine to four months' further simple imprisonment. Those convicted includes Chaudri Harbilal, a prominent merchant of the locality who had been indentified by almost all the witnesses as having taken an active part in attacking the Police.—A. P.

ITALIAN AVIATOR'S FLIGHT.

KARACHI, May 1.

The Italian aviator, Major D. Pinedo, damaged the float of his hydroplane while attempting to leave Chahbar this morning. If repairs are effected satisfactorily, he will resume his journey to-morrow and reach Karachi at noon.—A. P.

Madras April 30.—Messrs. Stanes and Co., Agents of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company in a statement to the Press say that there was no general reduction in wages but only a reduction of twenty per cent. on piece-work rates, which affected only a minor portion of labour. They therefore wish to correct misstatements made about the recent strike.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

(Continued from page 8.)

Party in the Assembly. Lalaji himself, by his confession, is an Independent at present and his questioning the existence of this group in the Assembly did surprise many. There cannot exist too many parties in India now or hereafter until Swaraj be attained. Let me again requote a passage that occurred in your editorial on party politics of India.

"In India Government sit tight and expect Indians to play at parties and neutralise their energies to the relief of the Government."

Nationalist Party.

The non-official members of the Assembly in January 1924 did not wish to "neutralise their energies" and they strained very hard to form the Nationalist Party to have united and uniform action. Temperamental factors, personal equations of individual leaders or particular groups of workers, did not help the formation of the Nationalist Party as the only non-official opposition of the country in the Central Legislature. The Swaraj group was there with its disciplined rank and file and jubilant of its victory over a section of their country-men. The Swarajist leaders fell into the trap which other victors experienced in the past. They felt themselves infallible, unbending and unyielding. There was the sense of victory over the Liberals and the No-changers and the Centre group—the Independents—were then not so assertive. Lust of victory and power was in their blood. The Swarajist leaders could not efface the existence of Swarajist programme and so they always acted as Swarajists first and Nationalists afterwards. There would have been no Independent Party if the Swarajist leaders had not insisted on the existence of their Swaraj Party. By and by the Nationalist Party came into being with its two wings or two groups, the Swarajists group—a disciplined body with majority on their side and the Independents group with no cohesion and no understanding amongst one another. The vigour and discipline of the Swarajist group did react on the Independent group and by September 1924 the Independent Party was an organised—though not as disciplined as the Swarajist-group in the Assembly. The Nationalist Party claimed unity and united action frou its constituency. Instead, diarchy reigned, dual government, dual policy came to exist. There was no president of the Nationalist Party. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, acted as *de facto* leader of the Party. Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent group, supported his action. Another unfortunate thing occurred in the tragic existence of this party that though it had a constitution it was never worked properly. It had an executive body but its members happened to be also in the executives of the either group. It had a secretary but he was and still is, the redoubtable secretary of the Swaraj Party. The constitution never had a fair chance of working. Without a whole-time president or secretary no constitution, no system can work. Thus it came to pass that the Nationalist Party held its sittings to suit the convenience of leaders of either group. No-body bothered or thought of Nationalist India or United India. Individual prowess and personal equations were dominant and determinant factors. No wonder then that Nationalist Party died through inanity and mal-nutrition. Nobody mourned its demise save a few helpless members but they had no power. Some of these did show rebellious spirit and wanted the re-organisation of the party. This led to the appointment of a sub-committee to redraft and reframe the constitution of the Nationalist Party. This sub-committee did come to some decision a month after the last Delhi session but by that time the existence of the Nationalist Party had been forgotten and none took the pains to nurse the dying Nationalist Party.

If diarchy is unworkable in the country it is still more unworkable in the non-official opposition of India in the Assembly. I would give my all to see these party bickerings end and united action taken by all sections of Indians that wish to see India reach her destiny. Some of us felt jubilant when the Unity Conference was held at Delhi last September and subsequently at Bombay to find a field for common and united action. Some of us placed great hope in the deliberations of All-Parties Leaders' Conference at Delhi and expected India would find again a common platform. These conferences have apparently failed though they have brought the thinking mind of India towards the solution of this burning question of the day. In spite of apparently divergent and discordant views expressed in the press and public utterances I see signs of harmony and unity and feel the day is drawing nigh when leaders will again work from a common platform.

If the country can have consorted action why should not the non-official members of the Assembly have such a programme, Apparent differences will merge if personal equations and past policies are not so much made of. If we claim that India's demand for Swarajya can only be settled by a conference of the representatives of the people of India, it will equally apply in the settlement of our domestic differences, be it amongst the Assembly members or be it amongst all party leaders. The solution must be sought.

Give and Take.

I have done my very best not to apportion blame to any individual over the failure of the Nationalist Party. It is very difficult to write impartially on a controversial question and I was also a member and I still hope to be a member of this Nationalist Party in the Assembly. I again reaffirm my views that the party could not work as it had no working constitution. Why should not the executives of the two groups meet to evolve a workable programme? Why should we not have a whole-time secretary and president who will have nothing to do with the working of programme of either group? But, is it necessary, that these two wings should expand themselves into parties forgetting the interest of the nation? If our method is united action on a common platform, if that be the fundamentals of Nationalist India at present after sad and hard knocks of working various sectional programme, is it not time now to combine inside and outside the Councils for common good of India? The signs are very hopeful. Let the leaders act, let them forget personal equations, sectional programmes, partisan action and let them unite for common united action by evolving a workable programme based on harmonious, understanding amongst one another and, above all, let them exercise that noble spirit of co-operation—of give and take, that is essential in the body-politic of a democratic nation. Let democracy be the watchword of new India.

I have seen in the press a suggestion that executive bodies of A.I.C.C., the Swaraj Party, the Independent Party, the Liberal Party and the Muslim League may meet to evolve the national programme for India at this juncture. Why not try it?

WORKING OF LABOUR DEPT.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, April 30.

The Economic Enquiry Committee resumed its sittings this morning and examined Mr. C. Gopalamenon, Secretary of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce who gave evidence in his personal capacity. He said that he preferred the system of economic survey operating with a staff composed of Indian economists and statisticians who know the conditions of their respective provinces to a sweeping economic survey followed by others at long intervals. An estimate of income was more useful than one of wealth and no official enquiry should be made into the conditions of the wealth of the nation at present. The expenses of the initial survey should be met by the Government of India.

The second witness Mr. R. H. Ellis, I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour to the Government of Madras explained at length the working of the labour department. It comprised factories, labour disputes emigration and almost every question relating to labour. The department had also under its jurisdiction the depressed classes and the Criminal Tribes Settlements. It kept statistics of the wages of factories collected through the agency of Inspectors from year to year, which were more or less reliable in view of the fact that factory labour was normally constant. Though rural labour came within the province of the labour department, no reliable statistics relating to it could be collected.

The witness was of opinion that, in the present economic enquiry, questions of production were not so important as those of income, the cost of living, indebtedness and the birthrate in relation to the productive capacity of the country. Statistics of production could not give any information regarding classes, especially the poorer classes. In order to collect statistics of income, the witness suggested an intensive study of typical homogeneous tracts by the inventory method so far as indebtedness was concerned. He believed that statistics could be obtained by an officer of the Deputy Collector's grade who commanded the confidence of the people, but that could be done only in the case of the poor classes, the rich always being averse to any such enquiry. The question of birth-rate was very important as affecting the economic condition of the people especially in Malabar where the increase in population was in excess of the means of subsistence and where, as a result, the question of emigration operated with greater vigour than in any other part of the Presidency. In places like Malabar where villages did not exist the witness was of opinion that a community survey rather than a geographical one would be advantageous.

The next witness Mr. V. N. Viswanath Rao of the Agricultural Department placed before the Committee in detail the system of collecting statistics in the Agricultural Department.

The Committee then rose for the day.—A. P.

A DIVORCE APPLICATION.

A CIVILIAN'S ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT AND CRUELTY TO WIFE.

LAHORE, April 30.

Mr. Justice Martineau of the Lahore High Court is engaged in hearing the application for divorce filed by Mrs. Trevaskis against her husband Mr. Trevaskis of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Director of Land Records, Punjab, on grounds of ill-treatment and cruelty by her husband during the twelve years of married life which commenced in 1913 and during which period they had three children. Mrs. Trevaskis said that the twelve years of married life had been marked by a succession of quarrels and bickerings which very often became scenes of violence while respondent ascribed the quarrels complained of by the plaintiff to her meddling with some of his books which had a great sentimental value for him and of her being too friendly with another man.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, April 30.

Lord Lytton, with Lady Hermoine Lytton and his staff, arrived in Simla this afternoon. The Viceroy was met at the railway station by Colonel Goldstream, the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police and a guard of honour of the 1/3 Q.A.O. Gurwhas. He then drove in state with the Body-guard to the Viceregal Lodge where had assembled the members of the Executive Council with the Secretaries to Government and principal military officers of the Headquarters Staff, together with the heads of Departments and a large number of the public. The gathering also included many ladies. A salute of 31 guns was fired as his Excellency approached the Lodge.—A.P.

CATTLE BREEDING IN BEHAR.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

PATNA, April 30.

The report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the state of cattle-breeding in Behar and Orissa and suggest what further steps should be taken to improve the cattle of the province has just been published.

The Committee suggest the regulation, by Government, of the system of dedicating Brahmani bulls as the best means of improving local breeds and the establishment of a herd of best available cows numbering two hundred to start with at some centre under competent supervision for the purpose of creating a definite type of good young bulls and for developing a definite standard.—A. P.

FILMS FOR WEMBLEY.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

CALCUTTA, April, 30.

T. H. Preston who was examined after his discharge said that he was appointed canvasser by the accused. He did not see any correspondence between the accused's firm and Messrs. Gaumont Films Production Company. Once he saw a cablegram addressed to Messrs. Gaumonts asking for further financial assistance, but it was not despatched. Witness admitted having secured an order for films from the B. N. Railway and received a cheque from them for Rs. 10,000. Witness also approached Mr A. M. Arutoom and the port commissioners. He got the signboards in front of the accused's office obliterated after Messrs. Gaumonts had disowned Rogers as their representative.

MR. R. A. GRAHM.

MADRAS, April 30.

The Governor-in-Council in accepting the resignation of the Hon. R. A. Grahm, Finance Member of the Government of Madras has placed on record his appreciation of the conspicuous ability, high integrity and steadfast devotion to duty which characterised Mr. Grahm's work during his service extending to over 30 years.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6).

the shelter of the pilgrims? Or can additional huts be constructed? Rent per hut sufficient to accommodate say 5 persons.

(3) Is there sufficient water and ration in the markets of the port? Is there to fear of starvation?

(4) What are the arrangements for the caravan? What is the hire per camel (Shoughduf) to and from Mecca?

(5) How many days would it take for the caravan to reach Mecca? Is there sufficient water in the route to Mecca?

Mere assurances will not solve this gigantic question which concerns thousands of lives. Definite assurances should be obtained.

IBN SAOOD'S RAID ON AKABA.

"Nashratul-Azher" writes under date 27th March that information has reached the Administrator of Sanai peninsula from the Police authorities on the eastern frontier of Egypt, that distant booming of guns was heard from the direction of Akaba. It is said that the Wahabis are besieging Akaba where King Husein is putting up.

The paper further writes: "News from the Yemen indicate the critical position of the Idrisi. It is expected that Hodeidah will fall into the hands of the Imam Yehia within a short time. Some of his forces are now approaching Bajil, while another force have already moved from Jabal Bara and occupied El-Hamra. The merchants of Aden have received numerous cablegrams from their clients at Hodeidah via Kamaran warning them to send any goods to Hodeidah." Hodeidah has already been captured by the Imam of Sana as reported in my previous letter.

SMALL POX IN ADEN.

I reported to you before about the outbreak of small pox in Aden. It has now been found that the epidemic has not been checked and that strong measures are necessary in the matter. A Committee of Medical Officers was called and it was decided that cases of small pox should at once be sent to the segregation Hospital at Maalla, and that under no circumstances a patient siffering from this disease should be allowed to remain within inhabitant area.

Major B. R. Reilly, the A. Resident has issued an order No. 3069 dated the 15th April 1925 prohibiting all persons who are not adequately protected by vaccination, from entering by land or by sea into, or residing in Sheikh Othman, Khormaksar and the Fortress of Aden, and that all persons within these limits who are not protected should present themselves without delay for vaccination at the vaccination stations notified by Major Johnston, Chairman Aden Settlement in a notice dated the 15th idem (copy attached). Cases of chicken pox and small in modified form continue to be detected. No deaths have been reported as far as my knowledge goes.

The Settlement clerk who was arrested on a charge of extortion and cheating, has been sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

A BIGAMY CASE.

A very interesting case of bigamy has been placed before the First Class Magistrate Major Murphy. Full facts of the case will be sent by next mail. The Judge has committed the accused persons three in number, to the Session Court. The case involves very interesting law points, and is really a confliction between the Islamic 'Sharia' and the Penal Law.

THE HAJ.

PORT FACILITIES IN HEDJAZ.

SMALL-POX IN ADEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, April, 26.

The people of Aden, as are the people of other Islamic countries, are very anxious about the Haj of this year, and are of opinions that nothing should come in the way of the Haj except when the risk of life is imminent and the danger is greater than it was during the regime of the late Sherif of Mecca. It iis said that Mustafa Kemal Pasha has addressed a letter to Ibn Saood in which he informed the latter that the Angora Paliament had decided to elect Sheikh Sanussi of the Sahara as the Khalifatul. Islam and that Ibn Saood should vacate the whole of the Hedjas so that arrangements might be made for sending a suitable representative for taking up the seat of the Sheriff of Mecca. Ibn Saood was further informed that he was not a fit personage for occupying the spiritual post at Mecca, being a follower of one and only one sect i.e. Wahabi Sect, and that a Sheriff ought to be a follower of the four sects of Islam i.e. Hanafi, Humbali, Shafai, and Malaki. It is said that Ibn Saood replied that he had no other motive except of ousting the Sheriff out of the Hedjaz, and that he was willing to by the decision of the Angora abide Parliament, provided that before vacating the places he had in possession at present Turkish troops were sent to secure their safety. It is further rumoured that about 70,000 Turks are marching to occupy the Hedjaz, and that if no other countries would send pilgrims this year, the Turks would perform the Haj. We hope the Muslim world will make an attempt to clear the mist that is hanging over the Hedjaz, and the pilgrimage should be performed, otherwise the blank in the annals of the Hedjaj history would be deplorate one, that would remind us of the rapacity of the Sheriff who is responsible for the loss of many lives on the sacred soil of the Holy Propet's birth.

I read your leaderatte under the caption of "Ban on Haj," published in "The Chronicle" under date 15th April, and am in a position to give some information on the subject which I trust will be of use to the Haj Committee.

The three Red Sea ports mentioned in the leaderette are perhaps (1) Qunfudah, (2) Rabugh, and (3) Loheia; and not (1) Qunjuza, (2) Rahega, and (3) Leiuth as named in "The Chronicle". There are no such ports in Arabia.

(1) 'Qunfudah' is situated in Lat. 90 deg. N. 200 miles S. of Jiddah. The population of the port is estimate to be about 3,000. The twn consists chiefly of huts. There is a mosque with a minaret prominent to seaward. The supplies of the necessaries of life are restricted for the need of the place, but plentiful supplies of live-stock, vegetable and other edibles can be obtained from the interior at a few days' notice. The water of the place is reputed to be the best on the coast of the Red Sea. There is no regular harbour but the southern side of the anchorage in the bay is protected by a reef about a mile in length, on which there is a low bushy island, holding ruined guard-tower. A small shoal lies between the reef and the northern point of Qunfudah Bay, and the best channel leading to the anchorage (with a width of entrance of 4 1/2 cables and a depth of 7 fathoms) is between the shoal and reef. There are two other entrances near the shore, north and south, but these are fit only for small craft. The only steam-vessels calling at Qunfudah were those of the Austrian Lloyd Company.

(2) 'Rabugh' is situated some miles inland of the head of Sherm Rabugh. The place consists of a group of hamlets with extensive date groves. Water is indifferent but the well are numerous. Sherm Rabugh which is an inlet, about 2 miles long afford excellent anchorage in from 8 to 12 fathoms and is perfectly sheltered from all winds and easy of ingress and egress to sailing vessels during north-westerly winds. In the entrance are depths of from 18 to 20 fathoms.

(3) 'Loheia' is a fair sized port on the Red Sea. The bay is very shallow and anchorage very poor. Steam vessels will have to anchor at a great distance, and passengers can land by means of small crafts. It has now traffic with Jiddah, Hodeidah and Aden. The popularizing is from 5000 to 6000. There is also telegraphic communication south with Hodeidah and north with Midi.

Loheia is altogether unsuitable as a port for the landing of pilgrims not only because it lacks a good harbour and safe anchorage, but the distance between it and Mecca is very great i.e. about 500 miles as the crow flies. Qunfudah is placed at about 200 and Rabugh 200 miles from Mecca. If the remotness of these places are taken into consideration, this year's Haj should be abandoned or the fall of Jiddah should be awaited before anything definite can be arranged; but, on the other hand, when Ibn Saood grantes the safety and convenience of the people, the distance should not come in the way of the people, the distance should not come in the way of the pilgrimage. The expenses would no doubt be very great. Besides the pilgrims should start very early say before the end of May next. Qunfudah in my opinion is the suitable port for landing. But Ibn Saood should be make the following points clear fore any steps are taken to send pilgrims:—

(1) In what way the safety of the road could be ensured?

(2) What are the arrangements for camping and accommodation for the pilgrims? Are there sufficient huts, if not houses, for

(Continued in column 5.)

SJT. V. B. PENDHARKAR.

Proprietor, Lalitkaladharsha Natak Mandali, the well-known musician, and actor, had come down specially to give a Musical Concert at the recent Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition. In appreciation of his services, he will be presented with gold medal at the Baliwalla Theatre on Monday 4th inst. at 9 p.m., under the patronage of prominent Indian leaders.

MAMMOTH TREE "LAID LOW."

In the evening of Monday last a mammoth 'bhendi' tree which must have been at least century old, fell down at Arthur Bunder, Colaba Causeway, completely blocking all traffic. When our photographer passed by that locality, the next day (Tuesday) at about 11 a.m a few workmen were seen leisurely sawing and dismembering the leviathan.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Prize distribution of St. Teresa's High School, came off on Wednesday last, at the St. Zavier College when Amir Sir Mahomud Yusuf presided.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL, GIRGAUM.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual prize distribution of the St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum came off on Wednesday last, Emir Sir Mahomed Yusuf presiding.

The President said:—

"Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure for me to preside this evening at the Annual Prize Distribution of the School which, I am informed, has been in existence for the past 80 years, and since then has been making remarkable progress as we find from the Principal's report to which we have just listened. The death of the lady teacher referred to, who had been taking very great interest in the little children of the school is a matter of great regret. The progress which this school has been making year by year is due to the untiring efforts of Reverend Remedios who, as you all know, is full of business energy, tact and foresight. My and his family are seamen by profession and seamen have more energy than the men on shore. My friend Reverend Remedios has shown us what scope there is in matter of education and what amount of good one can do for the general public at large, for the school like St. Teresa's has been imparting education to all classes of children irrespective of caste or creed. I have known Revd. Remedios for the past 35 years, when we were playing together and since then I have always cherished a desire to cultivate his friendship and I have found in him a perfect gentleman, a sincere friend and well wisher. He as well as you have done me a great honor in inviting me to preside this evening and the cordiality with which you received me, gives ample proof of the truth of the mission of that great teached whom Providence has destined you to follow.

I heartily congratulate the teachers and lady workers and your worthy President Reverend Remedios for the progress which the institution has shown this year. It is praiseworthy that this year for the first time this school has sent up pupils for the music examination all of whom were successful.

I also congratulate you the Prize winners, boys and girls with a hope that you will have a glorious future before you and when you are grown up, you will take interest in the institution. And I thank you Ladies and Gentlemen for having asked me to preside and I must say that I have spent a very enjoyable evening.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOL.

The following are extracts from the School's annual report:—

The 82nd year of the existence of this school finds a steady progress both in numbers and efficiency as seen from the fact that it has outgrown even the extra accommodation provided for it three years ago and for mthe results of the University Examinations the report of the Educational Inspector and the inter-school competition. The number on the rolls is 452 against 435 of last year. Of these about a hundred are non-christians.

Guiding and Scouting have both been firmly established. The former for a period of Five years and the latter for about two years and are showing promise of a very satisfactorily developement of the beneficial aims of the movement. Not only the mental physical and domestic training receive due attention but the musical faculties too are under the guidance of a very efficient Music Teacher, Mr. Joseph D'Costa whose services are greatly appreciated. For the first time the school sent up pupils for the Music Examinations and all were successful.

Wit deep gratitude we acknowledge the efforts of our well-wishers to enable us to pay the exorbitany of Rs. 950 a month. Here Miss E. D. Silva must be mentiones for having conducted a very successfully a benefit entertainment on our behalf, also Messrs. C. E. Nakhra and E. D. Hafez for arranging a cinema show for our benefit at the Majestic Theatre which was kindly lent by the proprietor Mr. Abdulali Esoofali for the occasion.

A very sympathetic benefactor Mr. S. G. Kantak has given a sum of Rs. 1,000 in memory of his late lamented wife Laxmibai, the interest of which sum annually is to provide a scholarship for the one that stands highest amongst the students of this school in the Matriculation. The prize will be known as the Laxmibai Kantak Scholarship. We tender our heartiest thanks to Mr. Kantak.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

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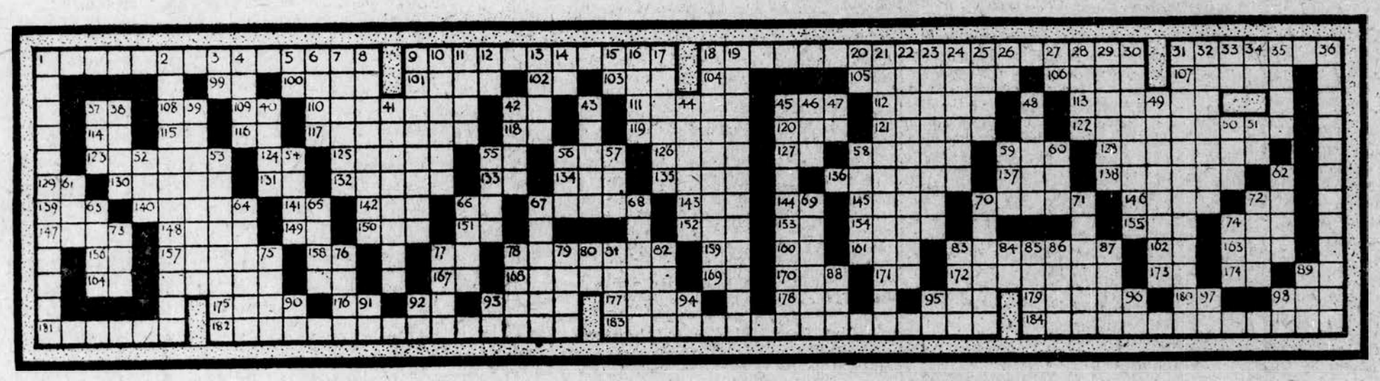

1st prize Rs. 150

2nd prize Rs. 75

3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75

Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs.25 each	Rs. 75
Tota	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our crossword puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers published elsewhere in this issue will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
16. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
73. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
79. Brings forth young.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Department.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, having port of Leghorn.
128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of [illegible]

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Altering.
40. [illegible]

VERTICALS (*continued*):

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to oars generally
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest . (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

DR. MATHAI'S EVIDENCE.

MADRAS, April 29.

The Economic Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting to-day. Dr. John Mathai, Professor of Economics, Madras University deposed in the course of his written evidence that he was in general agreement with the suggestions regarding an initial economic survey but for the enquiry to be completed in a reasonable time it would be necessary to make a local enquiry typical rather than exhaustive. By a typical enquiry witness meant an enquiry confined to the areas into which a province may be divided in respect of wealth, population, production etc. Witness preferred Mr. Datta's classification of the provinces into economic areas mainly because it lent itself better to investigation by provinces in any economic enquiry in India. The bulk of the work would have to be done in the provinces by provincial enquiries. The method of question and answer was useless in a country like India where the only effective method was intensive study, but an intensive study which at the same time would be exhaustive would require more time and resources than the country could afford. The initial survey should be followed up by a periodical survey synchronising with the population census. Official statistics collected at present with regard to rural conditions were unreliable. What was required was improvement in the quality of the primary data. The existing agency for the collection of the data might be retained, but it should be supplemented by a well-qualified supervising staff. Witness suggested the appointment of a statistical officer for each province. The officer was to be attached to the development secretariat. Besides the subordinate staff of the revenue department, the subordinate staff of each of the development departments especially co-operative department might be utilise for the colletion of data. He sugested that special attention should be given to the standard of comfort and not merely to the cost of living. Witness said he could not think of a more vital economic question in the country passing through a stage of economic transition like India than the variation in the standard of comfort and their reaction upon population and production.

In his oral evidence Dr. Mathai laid emphasis on enquiry into the question of indebtedness and said that it was very difficult to get authentic information about the wealth of the people and the only reliable agency which existed at present for getting this information was the co-operative credit societies.—A.P.

A GHASTLY MURDER.

BUTCHER CUTS THROAT OF A HINDU

AGRA, April 30.

A local butcher (with two accomplices) has committed a cruel murder near Shahganj. The son of a Hindu contractor while on his way to school was waylaid and his throat cut with a butcher's knife in broad daylight. The police arrested two of the culprits on the spot. The third ran away.—A. P.

NO DISTINCTION BY BIRTH.

TAMIL NADU P. C. C'S. DECISION.

TRICHINOPOLY, April 29.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee discussed to-day the Shemadevi Gurukula question for over four hours and decided that the gradation of merit based on birth should not be observed in Indian social life.

A condolence resolution at the death of Sir Theagaraya Chettiar was also passed at the same meeting.—A.P.

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INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

FIRST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

SIMLA, April 27.

The activities of the Indian Stores Department during 1923-24 are recorded in a short administration report issued by Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly Chief Controller of Stores. It shows the advance hitherto made and the obstacles that yet remain to be surmounted, including what Mr. Pitkeathly describes as the reluctance manifested by Central Departments, with the exception of the Army and Public Works, to utilize the agency of the Department to purchase their stores to a larger extent than hitherto. On the other hand, the local Governments' voluntary attitude towards it was encouraging.

The report says: "The Indian Stores Department entered the second financial year of its existence in April, 1923. The previous fifteen months of its infancy was mainly a period of preparation, though it was able to carry out the absorption "en bloc" of self-contained organisations, which had been constituted some years previously under the control of other Departments, for the purchase of textile goods and for testing and inspection of engineering materials and various other descriptions of stores. The value of the purchases effected, which consisted wholly of textile materials and goods, amounted during this period to Rs. 224 lakhs, of which approximately Rs. 164½ lakhs were expended during the financial year 1922-23, 92 per cent. this latter sum representing the value of materials produced in India. Inspection work, which was of scientific and a rigid character, comprised during the year 1922-23 the inspection of stores and materials to the value of Rs. 142½ lakhs approximately, and carrying out of over 4,000 laboratory tests and analyses by the staff of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House at Alipore, Calcutta, besides inspection of over 100,000 tons of materials at the Metallurgical Inspectorate at Jamshedpur.

SCHEME OF ORGANISATION.

Preparatory work dealt with consisted in the main of the formulation and submission to the Government of India of a scheme of organisation of an investigation, so far as the skeleton staff and means at the disposal of the Department permitted, of the existing and potential resources of India in the matter of stores and materials, and of the institution of a procedure to regulate the business of the Department. Further progress in its development was retarded in consequence initially of the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of India, and later in view of the decision of the Government of India to bring this phase of their activities within the scope of the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee presided over by Lord Inchcape. But the Government of India did not accept the view expressed by the Retrenchment Committee, and they decided to proceed with the formation and development of the Department as financial and other relevant circumstances permitted.

Continuance of the financial stringency precluded the provision of the funds necessary to permit of any large measure of development during the year, but sufficient funds were available to enable the Department to make a commencement with the purchase of engineering stores, to organised the administration staff for the direction and control of the Inspection Branch of the Department, to effect a reform of the existing testing and inspection arrangements in Bengal by the constitution of separate agencies for the carrying out of inspection work on the one hand and of testing and analytical work in the laboratories of the Government Test House at Alipore on the other, and to establish a separate agency at headquarters for the acquisition and dissemination of information in respect of sources of supply, markets, prices etc. These measures resulted in an appreciable expansion of the Department's activities particularly in the Inspection Branch.

METALLURGICAL INSPECTION.

The work of the Metallurgical Inspectorate shows an increase of about 60 per cent. That done by the Controller of Inspection, Calcutta Circle, exceeded by 40 per cent. the volume carried out by the Superintendent of Local Manufactures in the preceding year, while there was a growth of about 16 per cent. in the testing and analytical work of the Test House. The extent of the purchase work, judged by the aggregate value of stores purchased, which amounted to Rs. 167 lakhs does not indeed show any appreciable advance over the transaction of preceding twelve months notwithstanding the accretion of about half a crore of rupees worth of engineering plant and materials and miscellaneous stores. This, however, does not indicate that the Indian textiles market, the only class of stores purchased by the Department during the previous year, was not resorted to the fullest possible extent. The decrease is attributable to partly to keener competition among suppliers and partly to a diminution of the requirements of the army in India owing to the accumulation of stocks in the past and to the reduction of the effective strength of the army. A disappointing feature was the reluctance manifested by the Central Departments, with two notable exceptions, the Army Department and the Public Works Department at Delhi, to utilise the agency of the Indian Stores Department in connection with their purchases to a larger extent than hitherto.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

On the other hand, the attitude displayed towards the Department by some of the Provincial Governments, which, it will be remembered, were not included in the Government of India's scheme of Stores Purchase, was decidedly encouraging. Two of the larger of these Governments have already intrusted an appreciable volume of purchase and inspection work to the Department, and there is every ground for hope that this arrangement will be perpetuated and extended to other authorities outside the scheme. Substantial progress was made in the direction of ascertaining indigenous sources of supply in respect of various useful work was done by the scrutiny of the indents of the Director-General, India Stores Department, and by other means in placing indenting Departments in touch with Indian manufacturers and importers. On the whole a definite advance was made towards the goal which the Government of India have set before themselves in their Stores Purchase policy. The resolution carried in the Legislative Assembly in February, 1924, recommending the adoption of a system of purchase on the basis of rupee tenders, must, if acted upon by the Government of India, have a profound effect on the scope and character of the Stores Department. The question is one of far-reaching importance, not only in respect of its probable repercussion on the industrial and commercial life of the country but also in its effect in the sphere of administrative finance efficiency. It needs therefore most careful and exhaustive consideration.

The Government of India have, however, made a notable advance in the direction desired by authorising the purchase in India from branches and agencies of foreign manufacturers established in the country of engineering plant and machinery and component parts thereof, whether stocks are held in the country or not, and this measure has enabled the department to purchase at economical prices in India a considerable quantity of engineering plant and machinery which otherwise would have been indented for from England."

INDIANISATION.

The report next explains the organisation of the activities of the Department during the year under review and on the question of Indianisation emphasises that in filling all new appointments in the Department full and careful consideration was given to the claim of Indians and they were selected whenever possible. Out of nine officers appointed to gazetted posts during the year four were Indians. The total revenue for the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 86,973, while expenditure rose by Rs. 303,543. This rise in expenditure was the natural result of the expension of staff, but a large portion of it consisted of non-recurring expenditure. In pursuance of the decision that the Department should be self-supporting, it was decided to maintain a profit and loss account of each separate entity in the Department as a whole. The account, which will be of material assistance in determining whether the existing charges are suitable, will be commenced during the ensuing financial year and the results will be exhibited in the next report.—A. P.

G. I. P. RLY. ACCIDENT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CASUALTIES.

BOMBAY, April 30.

Further particulars of accident to G. I. P. Railway Punjab-Bombay mail train on Wednesday morning at Sayda station received here go to show that owing to the failure of a goods train engine on the Up line at Sayda, single-line working was introduced at 8 in the morning, and this ill-fated mail was the first train bound for Bombay to pass over the down line. She was travelling at a reduced speed. By the impact engine buffers were damaged, but engines did not derail. Two leading bogie carriages were the only ones to sustain serious damage. Those who have been injured were occupying these carriages.

It is confirmed from various sources that only one passenger, an Indian servant, who was travelling with Lieutenant Bryant from Kohat to Poona, died soon after the accident. Lt. Bryant who was in the next carriage received more or less serious injury, and has been detained at the Railway Hospital at Bhusaval. The only other European passenger detained at Bhusaval for treatment is Capt. Burrows o fthie 2nd Punjabis, at present Instructor, Machine Gun School, Ahmednagar, who was travelling from Peshawar to Ahmednagar. Both Lt. Bryant and Capt. Burrows are reported to be seriously injured, but are progressing favourably and they are in no immediate danger. Captains Fairley and Pearson R. E. and Lt. Littledale of Signal School received slight injuries which were attended to, and they proceeded to their destinations by same train. The other European passenger injured is Mr. Heinmann who appears to be a tourist travelling from Agra to Bombay. His injuries were slight. Four Indians injured who are servants and railway menials are detained at Bhusaval Hospital.

Immediately on receipt of the accident, a relief train left Bhusaval accompanied by several officers and doctors. First aid to the injured was promptly rendered. Before the arrival of the relief train, all injured persons were extricated from the wreckage with the assistance of military officers and a party of non-commissioned officers who were travelling in the train. Railway officers interrogated all passengers and they expressed themselves satisfied. The mail train which was due in Bombay at 4/45 p.m. arrived six hours late.—A.P.

ARMED MEN IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

STATEMENT MADE WHEN PLACED BEFORE JUDGE.

MADRAS, April 30.

The two persons who recently appeared in the Court of the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court fully armed to "represent to his lordship the injustice done in a recent case" and who were subsequently removed by the Police were, on his Lordship's orders, produced before him today. On hearing that a review petition on a dismissed second appeal had been rejected in 1924 by the then officiating Chief Justice, Sir Coutts Trotter sent for the papers and directed a vakil to look into them and see if the petitioners had any case.—A. P.

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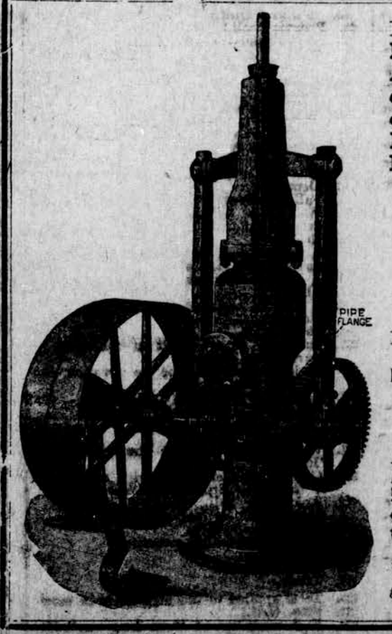

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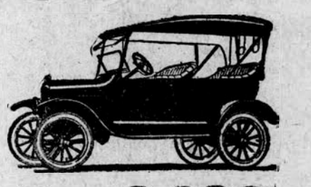

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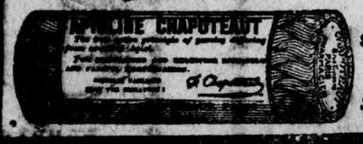

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th inst. there comes into view one "Frank Critic" tilting in a clumsy fashion at "Rational Nationalist," an earlier apparition. Who ever has followed the two will have seen at once that the "Frank Critic" is 'frank' enough to concede outright his opponent's point and 'critic' enough only to abuse him for his plain speaking! For, was not the point at issue this—that if it be true that the Muslims *have* lagged behind in the race for progress as greatly as they are plaintively and sometimes fiercely represented to be, then they (unlike the 'untouchables') have only to blame *themselves* for it—and *not* the non-Muslims, *far less* the Hindus, and *least of all* the Brahmans? And this point is admitted by "Frank Critic" in his frankness. But when the blame fixes on oneself, truth is ever unpalatable; and so partly to justify his name of "Critic" and partly perhaps to secure him a passport for his success in the next election—the municipal, or the district or the taluka local, or the waqf, all of which of course depend upon separate electorates—by a record of championship of something or somebody that stands for "communal nationalism" (O, the contradiction!) against "rational nationalism," the "Critic" must needs supply his lack of criticism by cheap abuse of his opponent. (Speaking of the 'Untouchable,' I may say here that not even our Muslim brethren can take credit for entire absence of the 'untouchable' prejudice amongst them, as can be seen from incidents reported in your columns during the last few months from places so far apart as Hoshangabad (C. P.), Delhi, some place in the Madras Presidency and even Bombay city. The latest instance of the Muslim brethren's prejudice against the 'Untouchables' is that at Hoshangabad reported in your issue of the 14th inst. in your Nagpur letter.).

Then the "Critic" affects unity and co-operation amongst all our communities: O the irony! Should he not have sense enough to see that "Brahmin-baiting" and "Hindu-nagging" for a Muslim Maulvi under the cowardly shelter of the Pax Britannica are hardly the ways towards the unity for which the "Critic" pretends to be concerned? The baiting and the nagging may be pleasant games to indulge in, and may secure permanency in the electoral leasehold, by pandering to the vicious tastes of the communal electorate by a false martyrpose, self-flattery and the open hate of the other fellow; but such tactics instead of benefiting the community will end only in a desert. But the garden of advancement will be reached only by patient toil on self-improvement—after introspection—turning the search-light *inwards*—and internal reform. But what use are these things, if your only object is the selfish one of getting an easy success in the next election?

But why argue further with one who rushes into print in such ignorance of the language in which he writes as not to know that 'baiting' in the expression *Brahmin-baiting* (as in *Jew-baiting*, *bull-baiting*, or *bear-baiting*) is something quite different from a 'bait,' with which he seems to confound the former, and who mistakes "60 per cent." of a Muslim Education Fund—that portion of it which was donated for the most part by Brahmans, to a lesser extent by other Hindus and to a still smaller amount by Christians—for "60 per cent. of the Hindoos," who 'have effaced religious prejudice from their minds'—as if they all had it there before? Perhaps the remark shows the writer's 'religious' gratitude for favours received by his community from the non-Muslims!

As for the reciprocal generosity of Muslims towards the backward non-Muslims' education &c., the instances of it which "are not wanting," but are not mentioned, will never be wanted! Nor in fact are they relevant—since nobody from amongst the non-Muslims has never aired a grievance about them or the lack of them in the vein of our brother, "the militant Maulvi."

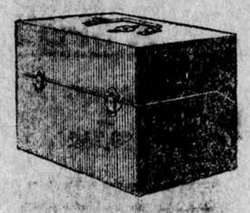
Alas for "the militant Maulvi," that he should have a Vakil who is so incompetent for his task, and who though he shows himself a "Frank Critic" has succeeded in proving himself to be only an

IRRATIONAL HUMBUG!

April 22.

PRIMAPHONE.

PIC-NIC MODEL.



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Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neckgete. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

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PODOS MARVELLOUS BALM FOR TENDER AND SORE FEET. TRIUMPH AMONGST ALL PREPARATIONS OF THIS KIND. TROPICAL ENGLISH PRICE 3/-. ALL PHARMACIES. OBJECT CHEMICAL LIQUAVANTICO, ANTWERP

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand eloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philantlropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

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In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

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REGINA HAIR OIL

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(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps th Hair soft, smooth and lustrcus, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

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Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warem water, dry thoroughly and apply the

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of

NON-GREASY TYPE

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness, Roughness of the Skin, Pimples, freckles, etc.

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CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop).
M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price Annas 12
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NOT GIVING INFORMATION TO POLICE.

"SWARAJYA" CORRESPONDENT CONVICTED.

MADRAS, April 30.

At the High Court to-day, the Hon'ble Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri disposed off a criminal revision petition involving an important point of law connected with the duty of a citizen to give news to the Police.

The Rajamundry correspondent of "Swarajya" was charged by the police with concealing news. It appeared that the correspondent wired to "Swarajya" that he had seen a headless corpse on the banks of the Godavery, and the news was published by the paper the same day it was sent. On a charge of concealing the news the sub-divisional magistrate of Rajamundry convicted the correspondent and ordered him to pay a fine of fifty rupees.

In the revision petition, it was contended that it was no duty of any citizen to report to the police if he saw a corpse in a public place like the banks of the Godavery. Further, many citizens including police officers had seen it. The police officer who asked the accused to give information in writing acted beyond his powers and the accused was justified in declining to do so. The news in the paper itself which the police had read was sufficient information, thereafter no duty lay on any citizen to give any kind of information. It was further contended that they could not ask for any further information. It was then a matter for investigation and not one of seeking information.

In delivering judgment, Sir Kumaraswami observed that generally serious allegations used to be made against the police and that the public did not co-operate with them. The present case was one of such a nature. His Lordship thought that the accused was bound to tell the police officers: "I wont give you information in writing but I shall make an oral statement." Not having done so, the petitioner was rightly convicted. His lordship dismissed the petition.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

ALLAHABAD, Apl. 30.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Boys and Mr. Justice Banerji have dismissed the appeal of Izar Hussain and Sakawat Hussain, who had been convicted of murder of one Raghu and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Shahjehanpur. The crime occurred after the last communal riots at Shahjehanpur and was an act of pure revenge for another murder of a Mahomedan. Their lordships in dismissing the appeal and confirming the sentence of death remarked that if this assault had taken place in the heat and excitement of a communal out-break in progress, there might have been some reason for reducing the sentence, but it was not so. Four men were out to avenge the death of one of their co-religionists and were determined to victimise the first man coming from the Hindu Mohalla.—A. P.

In connection with the robbery in broad daylight in a shop in Calcutta on Wednesday the police have arrested a taxi-driver and two upcountry men. Further enquiry proceeding.

BETTER BABIES.

There is nothing that brings such a happiness to family as a bright, healthy child, and nothing causes more sorrow than to see a Deformed child, or to have one who is not healthy, as such child is a living disgrace to the family.

We have such facts before us, yet we neglect. Therefore, anything that will improve the condition of Deformed Children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any Deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralyses, Cure Legs or any other defects please do not fail to call at our place, and you will see how hundreds of Deformed children are attended to by us.

In addition to treating Deformed Children we take X-Ray Photographs in cases requiring same.

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For information, please apply to the Superintendent, Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute.

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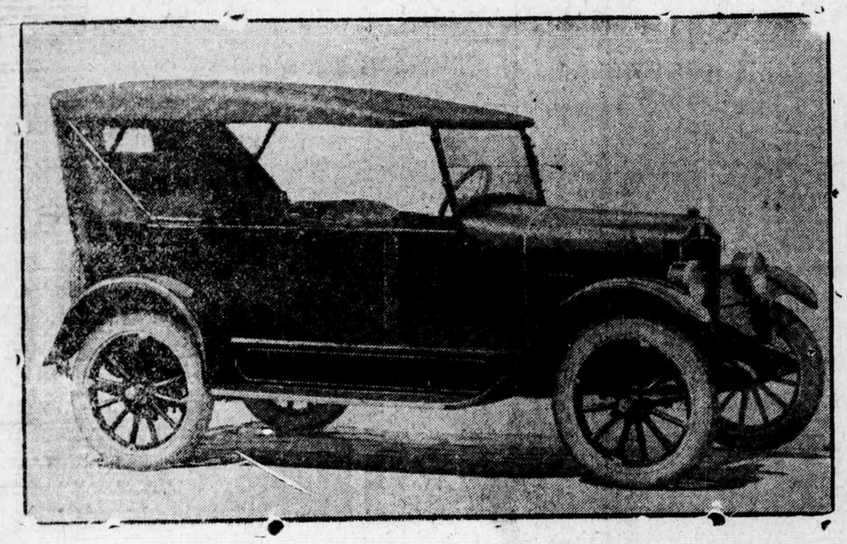

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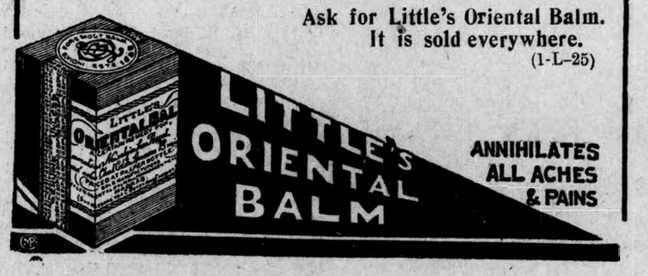

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